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SOVIETS SET TIMBER MEN HIGH QUOTA

Five-Year Plan Brings Virtual Compulsion to Lumber Camps

ORDINARY WORKERS NOT UNDER GUARD

Same Need for High Pressure Affects All Industries Under Soviet Régime

To discover the truth about the timber camps of Russia, from which dire tales of prison labor have been escaping to the outside world for many months, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *took Premier Molotoff at his word when he invited any foreign correspondent to visit the vast forest areas of Karelia.*

Mr. Chamberlin, who is one of the first correspondents to visit these forests, saw no convict labor used directly in the timber industry, but he observed numbers of prisoners kept in concentration camps in the frozen northern expanses, apparently working at tasks indirectly contributing to timber production. He was refused permission to approach these camps.

He has written six articles dealing with this important subject.

RUSSIAN LUMBER CAMP SERIES
NO. 6

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Labor in the Soviet North falls under three categories: persons working in the timber camps without any visible external compulsion; kulaks (formerly well-to-do peasants) who have been deported in great numbers to the northern regions; and persons who are serving terms of confinement in the concentration camps of the Gay-Pay-Oo, or political police.

Judging from appearances, Karelia harbors a good many persons who fall under this third category, but few, if any, who belong to the second. The deported kulaks, according to reliable information, are to be found in considerable numbers in northern Russia and in the northern Urals. But for some reason Karelia was not, so far as I could learn, utilized as a place of exile, except for those kulaks who are confined in camps of the Gay-Pay-Oo.

Regarding the forced and convict status of labor in the Gay-Pay-Oo camps on the Solovetsky Islands and in mistaken camps at Vaga, Guba and other places, there can, I should think, be no serious argument. People are sent there under arrest and

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Association Act Ratified in Canada As Peace Step

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 16—Complete approval of Canada's adherence to Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the General Act of 1928 for the pacific settlement of international disputes, with certain reservations, was given by the House of Commons yesterday.

R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, explained that the chapters dealt respectively with conciliation, reference of disputes to the Court of International Justice, arbitration, and general provisions covering jurisdiction in disputes. He said that, in agreement with the other nations of the British Empire, Canada was now being asked to exclude from the jurisdiction of those chapters the following types of dispute:

Those arising prior to the adherence of Canada to the General Act, or those which related to situations or facts prior to this adherence.

Those in which the disputants have agreed, or shall agree, to some other method of peaceful settlement.

Such disputes as arise between members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. All matters of this character will be settled in a manner upon which the parties have agreed or shall agree.

Disputes with nonmembers of the League of Nations.

Mr. Bennett said that the resolution of approval was one more step toward international peace.

Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice in the Mackenzie King Government, voiced praise of the World Court and satisfaction over the British nations having indorsed the optional clause guaranteeing the submission of disputes to arbitration, which was preparing the way for the world disarmament conference of next February. His only criticism was that Reservation 5 left the United States outside the General Act.

Henri Bourassa, Independent, from Labelle, Que., declared he also would have liked fewer causes of disputes reserved from compulsory arbitration.

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British Banker Says Silver Solution Lies With Britain

Midland Bank Director Would Peg Price and Use It as Balance

U. S. and England Look to Orient to Call Conference on Silver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 16—A clear exposition of the much-discussed scheme for the restoration of the value of silver was given here last night by John F. Darling, director of the Midland Bank of London, before the Parliamentary Committee on Banking and Finance, and a large gathering of other parliamentarians, editors and financial experts.

After being introduced by R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, as "one having a knowledge of finance given to few men," Mr. Darling began by likening the economic world to a ship in a violent storm with a shifting ballast of gold and silver, declaring that in the restoration of the equilibrium of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16 — With delegations from 35 nations returning home from the International Chamber of Commerce meeting pledged to urge their governments to participate in an international silver conference, William R. Castle Jr., Undersecretary of State, formally announced here America's willingness to take part in such a parley.

The announcement puts formally on record what was previously understood to be the attitude of the Hoover Administration. It can be coupled with the declaration of Sir George Schuster, Finance Minister of the Government of India, made last year, that India would cooperate in any inter-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

MOVE TO EXPEL CLERICAL ORDERS GROWS IN SPAIN

Pope Issues Protest—Plan to Separate Church and State Announced

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, May 16—While the clerical element here has been encouraged by the vigorous protest issued by the Vatican against the destruction of church property, fervent republican feeling has crystallized into a demand for expulsion of the Jesuits.

Further evidence of a swing of popular opinion in the same direction is a published statement of Fernando de los Rios, Minister of Justice, to the effect that the Provisional Government hoped to bring about a separation of church and state.

There is little doubt that the Government has actually discussed action against the Jesuits, but it is said to prefer to leave the decision to the Constituent Assembly. Its power to resist pressure will probably depend on the steps taken by the Vatican to prevent religious orders taking part in politics.

Historically there is a close alliance between the church and the Throne in Spain and the Jesuits are the most militant religious order, so that difficulty was inevitable. But the lower ranks of the clergy represent quite a different outlook. Parish priests, for instance, receiving only 2500 pesetas ($180) a year from the state, are unlikely to be enamored of the old regime. Support for the Republicans came from the poorer clergy in the elections.

There is a contingent of Jesuits at Loyola, near Bilbao, to consult headquarters. A rally of opinion in favor of the clericals is noticeable throughout the Basque provinces. Here Roman Catholic feeling is strongest. It should be recalled that Basque "nationalism" has always been traditionalist and clerical, a fact which will be important when the federal issue comes up for parliament discussion.

Hoover Asks Added Timber Restriction

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—In line with previous directions issued by him for the conservation of forest reserves, President Hoover today instructed Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, to restrict further the use of government timber lands.

By rigidly limiting leases of the national forests, the President proposes not only furthering conservation, but aiding the commercial situation in the wood products industry, which is seriously overstocked at present. In his letter to Mr. Hyde, the President advises that timber-cutting privileges be limited to keeping sawmills operating.

"I believe it would be desirable," the President said, "to more positively define the limitation of all leases by the bureau of forests, except for pulp purposes in Alaska, to occasions when a sum of not more than $500 is involved and to cases where some cutting privileges must be given to actually maintain sawmills that are in operation, and this only where the mills cannot obtain raw material elsewhere.

"The only reason I am moved to make these exceptions is that we should not deprive farmers and small industries of wood supply and should not create local unemployment by inconsiderate action."

CANADIAN OBSERVERS REPORT MASSIVE STAR

VICTORIA, B. C., May 16 (AP)—The Victoria Times says a massive new star has been discovered by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, and Dr. J. A. Pearce, an associate.

Official announcement is made to Ottawa. The two astronomers are on their way to Toronto to attend meetings of the Royal Society.

TO MAINTAIN WAGE LEVEL

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 16 (AP)—The Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association adopted a resolution yesterday pledging its members to maintain, "as far as possible," existing wage scales in the industry, at the closing session of its semi-annual convention.

BRIAND'S POWER WANES; EXPECTED TO LEAVE GENEVA

France Declared to Want More Vigorous Exponent of Its Views

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 16—France sees the League of Nations approaching the parting of the ways, and the feeling that Aristide Briand could not oblige it to take the direction most conformable to French interests has resulted in the virtual cancellation of his mandate to represent France at the Geneva League of Nations meeting. It is understood here that M. Briand will return to Paris after the European Union Committee meeting without remaining for the League of Nations Council meeting as first French delegate.

The League of Nations, from its very origin, has had two objects. The first is to preserve post-war treaties so long as they make for peace and justice in Europe, and the second is to supervise the revision of those treaties when this becomes necessary. Up to the present, the first object has been the League's primary concern, but the days seem to be approaching when the second object may be paramount. This does not mean that [illegible] France ceases to be interested in its [illegible]

[illegible] Briand [illegible] matter to a head. [illegible] Briand [illegible] to destroy its determination to allow the [illegible] and [illegible] clearly the need of [illegible] Briand [illegible] provisions [illegible] representatives in parliament [illegible] was prepared to go the limit in maintaining the French position at Geneva. Deputies and Senators took the opportunity afforded them by secret ballot in the presidential elections to register their [illegible] against him.

Want of confidence in M. Briand arose largely from the feeling that he had not been able to enlist England and Italy [illegible] of France in the major [illegible] questions at issue. Mr. Briand's protests against Anschluss were not vigorous enough to please France, and Italy's position on naval questions gave little promise of Italian support in any diplomatic coalition against the Austro-German customs union. Since France could not count on support from without it was felt that a more vigorous exponent of the French doctrine was desirable.

GERMAN EXPLORER'S SKIS FOUND IN ARCTIC

COPENHAGEN, Den., May 15 (AP)—Dr. Albert Wegener's skis have been found in Greenland, 180 kilometers, about 112 miles, from the western station of the German Exploration Expedition, dispatches received here today said.

Prof. Alfred Wegener, who headed a German expedition into Greenland last year has not been heard from since Nov. 1 when he left the central base of his expedition. When he left the base he took provisions for only three weeks.

Invention of the Flexible Mirror Starts a New Line of Reflections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—"Wouldn't you like to have a flexible mirror—one that defied breakage when dropped from bureau tables?"

Such a useful invention is now reported as a possibility through improved processes for manufacturing reflecting surfaces developed by two young physicists at the California Institute of Technology. They have discovered a means of producing a mirror surface upon cloth, isinglass, mica, cellophane and other flexible materials, that can be extremely useful for many purposes.

These two men are Dr. John Strong, National Research Fellow, and Dr. C. H. Cartwright, research fellow in astrophysics for the California Institute of Technology.

Together, they built a small electric furnace capable of generating a temperature of 2000 degrees C., or approximately one-third as hot as the sun. At this high temperature, within a huge vacuum tube, metallic silver is evaporated and deposited over articles where a silvered surface is desirable. The silver vapor collects evenly over the articles, forming a beautiful lustrous coat of white metal. It is possible to use other metals than silver in this process, Dr. Cartwright says.

After the desired surfaces have been adequately coated with metal, a second process is employed to protect the mirror against tarnishing. Such mirrors need never be polished or resilvered. A good dose of warm water and soap occasionally is all that is needed to keep the original brilliancy working at maximum efficiency, according to the inventors.

This invention is favorably regarded here as having important use in technical sciences demanding mirrors of high reflecting power, especially astronomy. The process may be employed to finish the surface of the 200-inch mirror which will be constructed for the use of the Mt. Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and which is expected to be installed somewhere near Pasadena within the next five years.

STATE ASSAILS PAYING OF TOO LOW WAGE RATE

Depression Used by Some as Excuse to Pay Women Too Little

Public opinion, the only weapon in its hands, is being utilized by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Board to combat a tendency in industry to force women and girls to work for $3 to $7 a week, as a result of the business depression. The need of such effort has been described in detail in a report made to the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

Commenting on the report, today, Miss Ethel M. Johnson, Assistant Commissioner of Labor and Industries, said that "by placing more emphasis on educating public opinion to wage practices going on in industry, deplorable wage levels can be effectively raised."

The report disclosed that certain industries had employed women and girls full time at wages ranging from $3 to $7 a week, and in some instances unpaid apprentices were employed on the promise of future paying positions. Apprentices often were dropped after a period of work, and new ones added, thus providing a steady stream of unpaid help.

This form of exploitation, Miss Johnson explained, has been vastly augmented during the business depression by firms which have taken over mills which had been forced to close.

Under a measure signed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely on May 12, effective in 30 days, hiring of women and girls without pay is made illegal in Massachusetts. This law will alleviate conditions to some extent, Miss Johnson said, but the door is still open to excessively low wages.

The Supreme Court practically tied the hands of the minimum wage board recently, it was explained, so far as enacting further legislation against low wage levels, when it ruled that mandatory laws to regulate wage schedules in the District of Columbia were unconstitutional.

Since then Texas and Arizona have repealed their mandatory laws, Miss Johnson said. Explaining the Massachusetts laws, which are admittedly the best form of legislation to combat low wage levels, the assistant commissioner pointed out that the Minimum Wage Board has [illegible] publish [illegible] of [illegible] county [illegible] and [illegible]

Women Democrats Of Texas Asked To Reject Shouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 16—Repudiation of Jouett Shouse, chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, by the dry Democratic women of Texas, during Mr. Shouse's visit to Texas, was asked by Mrs. Larry Mills of Dallas, president of the Texas Women's Democratic Association.

The action was based on Mr. Shouse's wet proclivities, according to Mrs. G. W. Jones, San Antonio, corresponding secretary of the association.

The association president declared she approved the action of the Tarrant County (Fort Worth) Democratic chairman in calling off a gathering intended for Mr. Shouse and that of the Dallas County Women's Democratic group in repudiating him.

Cocks of the Walk in the Air Show

THEY HEAD AERIAL FORCES — Left and Right, Underwood

Left—Maj.-Gen. James E. Fechet, Chief of Army Air Corps. Center—F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War, for Aeronautics. Right—Brig.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, Assistant Chief, Army Air Corps.

Indian Liberals Deny Failure Of Delhi Pact

[illegible] Misread Situation, Gandhi and Viceroy Confer

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, India, May 16—Mahatma Gandhi [illegible] miles last night to interview the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, on matters concerning the Delhi agreement and phases of the next Round Table conference.

Gandhi's refusal to use human-propelled [illegible], and the civic authorities' ban on the use of automobiles within the city limits, necessitating Gandhi's hike up the mountain road to the viceregal lodge, and hundreds of his admirers lined the roadway along the route.

No official announcement has been made concerning the conversations but Gandhi classifies the interview as "good." It is understood the Viceroy endeavored to obtain from Gandhi a promise to attend the next conference but the Congress leader's reply was noncommittal.

It is generally believed both in British official and Indian political circles that Gandhi intends going, and it is maintained he favors an early assembling of the conference.

Meanwhile Indian Liberals such as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru view with some concern the trend of political affairs in Britain as revealed in the recent debate on India in the House of Commons. They assert that the British attitude, particularly among some of the Conservatives, is adding to the difficulties being faced by Indian moderates.

Demand by some of the Conservatives that Indians should guarantee the acceptance of safeguards laid down at the last conference is looked upon by these Indians as asking more than is justified by the situation, in view of the fact that the Round Table proposals were but skeleton plans of a governmental idea yet to be developed.

"If the Conservatives are going to insist that the Indians approach the next Round Table with safeguards as already laid down definitely accepted, then the Indians have as much right to demand responsibility at the center as a prerequisite for entering the conference," they say in effect.

These Liberals also declare that grievances voiced in the House of Commons concerning Indian observance of the Delhi pact are a manifest misreading of the situation. They point out it is only two months since Lord Irwin and Gandhi reached the agreement to end the political feud that had been operating for more than a year.

Since that day in March when the settlement was reached conditions in India have been entirely changed. Allahabad, home of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and other prominent Congress leaders, and center of civil disobedience, is said to be like a new city, so changed is the political atmosphere.

Emphasis is also laid on the extraordinary amount of constructive work the Indians have accomplished since the Round Table ended.

Gold Bonus Claimed For Old Jewelry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perth, W. Aust.

ONE curious result of the federal bonus on gold, which was instituted last December, is the large quantity of old jewelry that has been received at the Royal Mint in Perth, for which the bonus was received.

The bonus payment is £1 on every ounce of gold mined in Australia in excess of the production for the last two years. The Commonwealth Government has already disbursed £200,000 in gold bonus payments.

TAX COLLECTION CALLED CHICAGO'S CHIEF PROBLEM

$176,000,000 Declared by County Treasurer as Still Unpaid

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 16—Reorganize the tax policy and machinery for the future, but, for the present, collect the taxes legally assessed and claimed, as payment for long-overdue tax anticipation warrants.

Thus is summarized the advice given by bankers, lawyers, experts and civic leaders at a hearing of the subcommittee on revenue for the Illinois State Senate. Headed by Earl B. Searcy of Springfield, the committee came to hear what the Legislature might do to extricate Cook County, which includes Chicago, from its financial tangle.

Only a few hours after their session was concluded, it was announced by J. B. McDonough, county treasurer, that the delinquent line for 1929 taxes had been passed and $176,000,000 remained unpaid.

Remedies proposed at the meeting included the adoption of a bill now before the Legislature which would abolish 30 township assessors, five general assessors and three reviewers, whose division of responsibility has been declared to blame for the present crisis, and the appointment in their stead of one assessor who would sit on a board of three reviewers.

Another remedy was the proposed adoption of bills now before the Legislature which would make personal property bear its just share of taxation.

Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank, indorsed these reforms. However, he declared that any legislative remedies were matters concerning future years; the immediate problem is to collect the 1929 and 1930 taxes against which local government units have borrowed some $280,000,000.

NINE OIL WELLS BROUGHT IN

LONGVIEW, Tex., May 16 (AP)—Nine new wells, adding an estimated daily potential production of 156,000 barrels of oil to the output of the Lathrop pool in east Texas, were brought in during the 24-hour period ending at noon yesterday.

Armada of Sky Spreads Wings For 'Big Parade'

Hundreds of Planes of All Types Gather at Dayton for Maneuvers

By LIEUT. VOLNEY D. HURD

Pursuit Pilot with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, now Aviation and Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

DAYTON, O., May 16—Streaking paths of noise, droning with a deep rumbling roar, have been flashing through the skies here for several days. From North, South, East and West have come wings and more wings. The army air parade is on!

Groups, always groups, of planes these days. A single plane is the exception. Like a gathering of the Scottish clans, the entire Army Air Corps is converging upon Dayton to assemble for a parade and maneuvers which will last until May 30 and take in many parts of the country.

Pursuit squadrons have come in record time from their regular ports. Tiny, buzzing hornets of the air, they dive and change about with great rapidity. Then there have been the attack ships which, unlike the pursuit craft, which hold only one man, take two, the pilot and observer. A little slower and a little less maneuverable are these fighting ships. Finally the big bombers, a huge body mounted vertically between two wings and horizontally between two big motors.

The bombers seem lumbering beside the fast attack and pursuit ships, yet they are as fast as the pursuit ships we guided through the skies of France in 1918. But they come over

(Continued on Page Column)

Canadian Tariff Board Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 16—A resolution calling for the appointment of a tariff board was moved by the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, in his capacity of Finance Minister.

The duties of the board, he explained, will include investigation of the cost of raw materials, transportation, and all factors entering into the cost of production, and making recommendations as to the tariff necessary to equalize the costs of production in Canada with those in other countries.

The board will consist of three members and sit in different cities throughout Canada. He characterized the Tariff Board appointed by the former Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, as "just a gigantic bluff without power and without authority."

WAGE CUT DROPPED, STEEL STRIKE ENDS

MANSFIELD, O., May 16 (AP)—The five-day strike of 1600 employees of the Empire Steel Corporation was over today and company officials said the plant would be in full operation by nightfall.

The employees agreed to go back to work yesterday after the company rescinded wage cuts amounting to 15 per cent announced since April 30.

ALIEN TREK HOME OPENS JOBS IN U. S.

Excess of Outflow Over Influx Increasingly Eases Unemployment Record

SITUATION PROMISES TO BE EVEN BETTER

Expected 150,000 Potential Job Hunters Will Be Eliminated by Jan. 1

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—The unemployment situation in the United States is being alleviated by a mounting volume of emigrant departures, the Department of Labor informed President Hoover today.

On the basis of the rate of outgo and the rigidly restricted admittances for the first three months of this year, the department estimates that by Jan. 1, 1932, as many as 150,000 alien potential job holders and seekers will have been eliminated.

An interesting sidelight in this situation, the President pointed out, is the fact that for the first time since the immigration laws went into effect the outflow is greater than the inflow. For the first three months of this year, the President said, alien departures have been practically double those entering the country.

This proportion is expected not only to be maintained but increased during the rest of the year, government officials declare. Economic conditions are rapidly eliminating all but permanent residents, they say.

Last November, when the President's strict restrictions went into effect, between 13,000 and 22,000 aliens were coming into the country each month. Eliminations, voluntary or forced, were around 7000 a month.

When the new rules became operative, the inflow was rapidly cut down to where for the first three months of this year it ran slightly over 3000 per month. At the same time the departures increased slightly.

Big Help to Unemployment

This result, Robe Carl White, acting Secretary of Labor, informed the President, has been that an average net arrival of 12,605 per month has been reversed to an average net departure of 3551 per month.

"The effect of this situation upon unemployment is of large importance," Mr. White said.

During the last three months for which the department's statistics are complete, Mr. White advised the President the number of arrivals was 10,815. This compares with a total of 56,619 for the similar period a year ago.

At the same time the departures, including deportations, have been 21,468, as against 16,438 of a year ago. The actual figures over the 12-month period ending March, 1931, are as follows:

Month, year	Immigrant aliens admitted	Emigrant aliens departed and deported
April, 1930	22,361	6,620
May, 1930	19,414	6,089
June, 1930	14,944	6,095
July, 1930	13,323	7,017
August, 1930 ..	14,816	7,300
September, 1930.	17,792	7,702
October, 1930 ..	13,942	8,021
November, 1930 .	9,209	7,178
December, 1930.	6,439	7,691
January, 1931 ..	4,091	6,921
February, 1931 .	3,147	6,985
March, 1931 ..	3,577	7,562
Total	142,955	85,211

The number of unlawfully resident aliens deported and those who voluntarily departed when their attention was called to their infraction of the immigration laws during the 12 months ending with March, 1931, were as follows:

April, 1930, 2673; May, 1930, 2369; June, 1930, 1775; July, 1930, 2229; August, 1939, 2055; September, 1930, 2602; October, 1930, 2689; November, 1930, 2227; December, 1930, 2241; January, 1931, 2524; February, 1931, 2265; March, 1931, 2869. Total—28,498.

The President expressed much gratification at the operation of the immigration restrictions. He pointed out that wholly without any further legislation such as was proposed in Congress last session and which aroused considerable resentment in certain affected countries, the administration has been able to regulate the rate of entrees.

Many Mexicans Return

In Mexico as an example, where certain members of Congress demanded provocative immigration barriers, the administration has been able practically to stop all entrees. At present only students and special classifications are coming to the United States from Mexico, government figures show.

At the same time thousands of Mexicans are returning to their own country. This is true to a lesser degree as regards other countries. Discussing this trend in a recent address William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, expressed the view that it marked a definite change.

In line with Mr. White's report to the President the labor statistics bureau of the Labor Department reported today that April saw an increase of 0.2 per cent in employment and a decrease of 1.5 per cent in payroll totals.

Increased employment in April, the bureau states, was shown in 10 of the 15 industrial groups as follows: Anthracite mining, 3.9 per cent; metalliferous mining, 0.7 per cent; quarrying and nonmetallic mining, 8.7 per cent; power, light and water, 0.4 per cent; electric railroads, 0.5 per cent; wholesale trade, less than one-tenth of one per cent; retail trade, 2.6 per cent; canning and preserving, 12.5

per cent; laundries 1.1 per cent and dyeing and cleaning, 8.8 per cent.

Decreased employment was shown in April in the remaining five groups: manufacturing, 0.4 per cent; bituminous coal mining, 3.3 per cent; crude petroleum producing, 3.3 per cent; telephone and telegraph, 0.6 per cent; and hotels, 1.5 per cent.

Employment in manufacturing industries in April, 1931, decreased 0.4 per cent, the bureau declares, as compared with March, and pay-roll totals decreased 1.6 per cent.

Based on Wide Returns

These changes are based upon returns from 13,623 identical establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries in the United States, having on April 2, 828,807 employees whose combined earnings in one week were $68,226,331.

Three of the 12 groups of manufacturing industries—chemicals, stone-clay-glass, and vehicles—showed gains in both employment and pay rolls, while the lumber group reported increased employment coupled with decreased earnings. The remaining eight groups reported decreased employment and pay roll totals.

Increased employment in April was shown in 24 or the 54 separate manufacturing industries, and increased pay roll totals in 14 industries. The outstanding increase in employment, 24.3 per cent in the fertilizer industry, was greater than the usual seasonal gain shown in this industry from March to April. Rubber boots and shoes increased 10.6 per cent in employment; petroleum refining 8.9 per cent; brick and carriages and wagons over 7 per cent each, and cement 6.5 per cent. The ice cream and the cast-iron pipe industries increased over 3 per cent in employment, automobiles 2.1 per cent, and shipbuilding 2.8 per cent, from March to April.

In April 11,781 operating establishments in 62 manufacturing industries reported an average of 91 per cent of full-time operation, this percentage remaining unchanged over the month interval, the bureau also reports.

WOMEN SCORE DOAK ON NIGHT WORK BAN

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—The National Woman's Party yesterday attacked the action of William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, in sending a representative to the International Labor Convention in Geneva to work for the continuance of an agreement barring women from night employment.

Through Miss Muna Lee, director of national activities of the party, the women charged the Secretary with acting contrary to the announced policy of the Administration of equality of opportunity for their sex and with upholding a minority point of view. Miss Lee said two-thirds of the states of the United States leave night work open to women on the same terms as to men.

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TEN COUNTRIES MEET TO CURE WHEAT CRISIS

Scheme Projected to Allot Definite Export Quotas to Each Nation

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 16—G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner and chairman of the International Wheat Exporting Conference, which is about to assemble here, in an interview today, emphasized that the conference is not to exploit consumers in any way. Rather it is to explore possible methods of meeting the abnormal situation which has arisen in consequence of the world glut in an essential product.

All exporting nations, including the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, India, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Russia, are represented. There will also be observers from other countries, including Britain. The meeting will commence in camera Monday and the delegates are to be entertained subsequently by the British Government.

From other sources the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the main feature of the situation upon which the conference has projected itself resides in the fact that all the chief wheat-producing countries, including Russia, are agreed in desiring to replace unrestricted competition in a commodity of vast amount and world-wide distribution by ordered consultation and mutual understanding upon lines comparable to those already adopted in the much smaller field of sugar.

The conference differs from that recently held in Rome in not including wheat importing countries, the interests of which have been found too divergent in this matter from those of exporting states to admit their joining actively in the great scheme now to be launched. This scheme is to assign to each producing country a definite share in the world market as a whole. For this purpose it is proposed to set up an international board to allot quotas. Secondary schemes are to reduce acreage under wheat and stimulate consumption.

Cutting across these proposals are other schemes in which the nations of the British Commonwealth are especially interested. These are based upon the possibility of reserving the United Kingdom market in whole or in part for supply by associated units of the British Empire. Sir Josiah Stamp, British economic expert, recently visited Canada in this connection and his report, which is understood to advise continuance of trading in wheat futures involving free marketing, is among the evidence which comes into discussion.

The dominating position, however, is the fact that the United States holds so large an accumulation of stored wheat—last July it amounted to two-fifths of the entire annual requirements of all Europe—that no arrangements can be made without taking into account how this stock is to be marketed.

Another essential factor is Russia which, before the World War, was leading exporter, its shipments being so large that they were one of the chief elements in fixing world wheat prices. Soviets now claim that any quota allotted them shall recognize this position which the success of the Five-Year Plan for mass production might conceivably restore.

For the moment, however, the chief question is that of marketing crops in 1931-1932. And for this, as far as Russia is concerned, only last year's business is expected to be taken into account, plus possibly a percentage to cover subsequent increment.

Lloyd George Wins 'Vote of Confidence'

BUXTON, Derbyshire, Eng., May 15 (AP)—David Lloyd George, Liberal leader, obtained in effect an overwhelming vote of confidence today when the National Liberal Federation defeated a resolution reaffirming "the need for the absolute and unfettered independence of the Liberal Party."

The motion, presented by Leslie Hore-Belisha, member of Parliament, was voted down by a large majority and an amendment advocated by George R. Thorne, veteran Liberal, was adopted in its place. The latter motion expressed approval of the Liberal Party's parliamentary policy while declaring for independence.

The issue was a clear-cut one as to whether or not the chief Liberal assembly approved Lloyd George's policy of supporting the Laborite Government while remaining officially independent.

Lloyd George said in his address there would be a great campaign to save the nation from a "bondage of tariffs," to be initiated in convention of Liberal and Free Trade delegates in London near the end of the month.

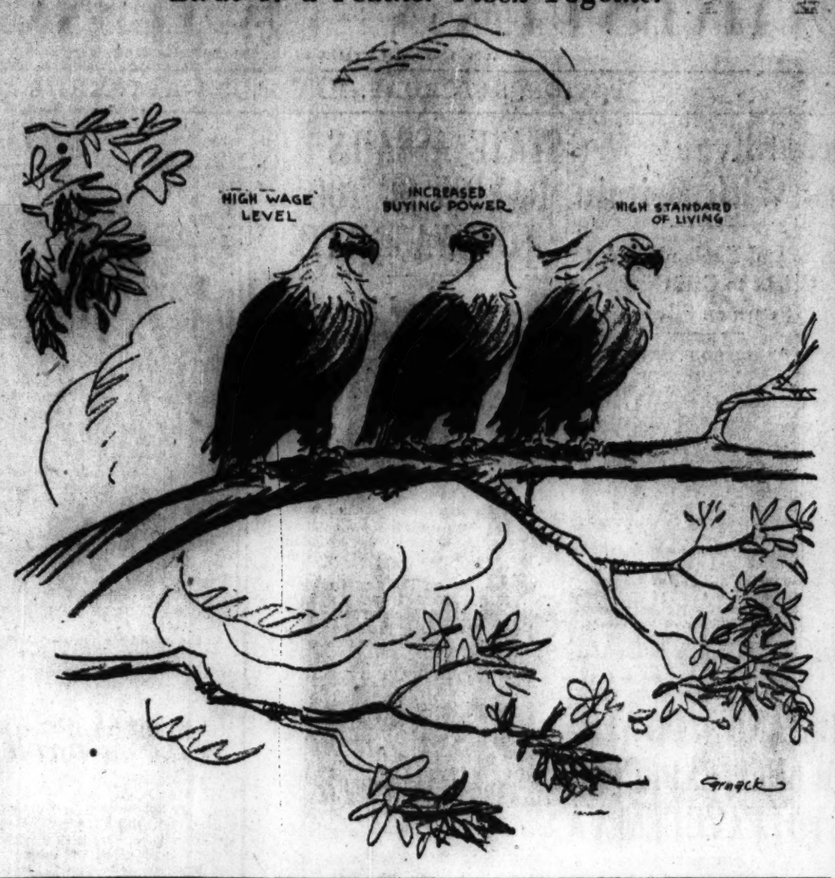
Compulsory Drill Opposed at Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., May 14 (AP)—The faculty at Cornell University, one of the oldest strongholds of compulsory military training in the United States, today announced it had voted 81 to 38 in favor of discontinuing the compulsory feature of the training.

The resolution will go to the board of trustees for action in June. Military drill, as represented by the requirements of the R. O. T. C., would be made elective. A change in the compulsory feature would affect nearly 2000 first and second-year men.

Military training always has had a more or less prominent place at Cornell because of its being a so-called land-grant college. The Cornell Sun, student publication, began agitation for the elimination of such training several months ago.

'Birds of a Feather Flock Together'



Rising Interest in 13-Month Calendar Reported to American State Department

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—A marked increase of public interest in the 13-month calendar, with religious objections confined to a small minority, was reported today to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, by George Eastman, of Rochester, N. Y., chairman of the National Committee on Calendar Simplification, in a supplementary report for transmittal to the League of Nations.

As in the case of the committee's original report of Aug. 14, 1929, the additional report was prepared for the State Department to enable the Government to comply with the League's request for information from the United States on the question of calendar simplification.

The findings of the American committee, together with reports of other national committees, will be made available to the preparatory committee on calendar reform which is to meet at Geneva on June 8 to prepare for the international conference to be held there in October.

One hundred and forty large manufacturing, merchandising, and other business concerns are now using the 13-month calendar, Mr. Eastman reported. This exceeds by more than half the number first reported to the State Department. It is estimated by the committee that the gross business done by these concerns probably aggregates more than $1,000,000,000. A questionnaire sent to the firms showed that out of 110 replying, 93 were in favor of the 13-month system as a universal system, four were opposed, two replied "unnecessary and 11 were noncommittal."

To the list of 1154 organizations in different fields of activity which had reported their favorable interest in calendar reform at the time of the committee's first report were added the following among those which have since taken favorable action:

American Bar Association, American Hotel Association, Association of Government Officials in Industry, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, American Optometric Association, National Council of Geography Teachers, Academy of Science of New Hampshire, Albany Association of Credit Men.

A survey of sentiment among Protestant clergymen shows that, exclusive of two Saturday observing sects, 82 per cent had no religious objections.

FREIGHT RATE RISE URGED BY RAIL LABOR

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—An increase in freight rates to aid economic recovery is advocated in the current issue of Labor, weekly publication of railroad labor organizations.

"Leaders of railroad labor organizations are convinced," the paper said, "that the carriers are facing a situation which calls for an immediate increase in freight rates of from 10 to 15 per cent." The Association of Railway Executives decided last week to begin a study looking to rate increases which would add $400,000,000 to their revenue annually. Of this, $160,000,000 would be invested in labor.

PEONIES SHIPPED NORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, N. C.—Peonies, which are grown commercially in Lee County, are now being shipped in quantities to northern florists. The crop this year is about two weeks later than usual.

SNAGS APPEAR IN ILLINOIS WETS' REPEAL PROGRAM

Governor's Attitude and Referendum Decision Block Plans

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Those who would nullify prohibition in Illinois, still smarting under the rebuke received from Gov. L. L. Emmerson in vetoing the repeal bill, now find their strategy blocked by two obstacles which apparently stand against throwing Illinois in to the non-enforcement group of states for at least two more years.

These obstacles are the apparent impossibility of passing the repealer of the State [illegible] over the Governor's veto by a two-thirds majority being required, and a new decision of the Supreme Court declaring referendums to be in violation of the State Constitution.

As Governor Emmerson has two years to serve, no new bill for a straight repeal can become a law, if he maintains the attitude expressed in April. And when the Supreme Court announced its decision against the referendum, the wets definitely abandoned a repeal bill which they had in waiting for submission to the voters of the State.

The Supreme Court decision was made on the issue of women jurors, whose service was approved in a referendum. The court held that the legislature could not delegate to the voters its powers of lawmaking under the present Constitution.

"The wets will have a harder time than ever before," said Joseph H. Collier, counsel for the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, discussing the Supreme Court decision. "The issue may not now take the form of a referendum. The question of repeal will not be submitted to the voters of the state for their rejection or approval as has been proposed by the wets in the last three sessions of the Legislature.

"Their only hope now is to nominate and elect a predominantly wet Legislature, and a wet Governor, and thus put through a straight repealer. If they fail in this, they must abandon the fight, or try some other piecemeal legislative measures to break down prohibition laws."

The only way the wets can ever get prohibition before the voters in a referendum is to amend the State Constitution, taking limited lawmaking powers from the Legislature, said Mr. Collier, and this is so very difficult it is not likely to be tackled. Such an amendment to the Constitution would have to be submitted to the voters, and would have to receive a majority of the votes cast. Not merely a majority of yes over no, but a majority of yes over no plus all those who voted in the election but failed to express themselves on the amendment.

Mr. Collier said that Governor Emmerson's veto of the repealer checked a wet wave, and the effect of this setback has been far-reaching. On top of this, the Supreme Court decision on refrendums was an effective blow, but he said he did not fancy the wets were abandoning all hope. They probably will make prohibition the dominant issue in the next gubernatorial and legislative primaries, in the hope of punishing those who have blocked their efforts toward repeal, he said.

RIGHT OF COLLEGE TO EXPEL DENIED

HAMILTON, O., May 15 (AP)—State-supported universities were denied the right to expel students who fail to attain [illegible] qualifications, in an opinion handed down here yesterday by Judge J. D. Barnes of the Court of Common Pleas.

The ruling was in the case of Miss Jean West, Portsmouth, O., against Miami University, Oxford, O. Judge Barnes held that Miami University had no authority to drop Miss West from classes, but ruled that the institution could compel her to remain in the same grade until she mastered her work.

EUROPE : 1931

There advantages of the opportunity to join a congenial, efficiently conducted tour. For example, we have a few vacancies on our Grand De Luxe all-motor tours—65 days through England, Belgium, the Rhine, Germany and Dolomites, Italy, the Riviera, Spain and France, leaving June 16. Other escorted parties sailing June 20, June 25, July 4, from $685 to $1095. Send for Black and Silver Booklet.

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NEW BROOKINGS BUILDING HOLDS INITIAL PARLEY

Period of Increased Usefulness Is Seen Ahead for Institution

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16 — A new period of national and international usefulness for the Brookings Institution with the opening of its new home here, was envisaged by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, at the dedication of the edifice last night.

The building is the gift of the wife of Robert Brookings, founder of the institution. A conference on cooperative research which began this morning was the first affair to be held in the new edifice after its formal dedication.

"At no time in our history has the need for a research center, such as the Brookings Institution, been as great as the present," Dr. Rowe declared. Fundamental concepts of economic and social system are demanding thorough reexamination, he pointed out, adding that at such time careful investigation, such as that which the institution is equipped to carry on, is of the utmost importance to the future development of the nation.

Dr. Rowe recalled that the Institute for Government Research, a branch of the institution, first formulated the plan for a national budget system. Since that time investigations have been carried on, both there and at the Institute of Economics, "which have not only thrown a flood of light on our principal problems, both domestic and foreign, but have also served to advance them toward effective solution," he said.

Mr. Brookings's purpose was to establish a firm alliance between government and education, Dr. Rowe said. The need for an agency in Washington with this general intention, making the wealth of material here available to the research worker and placing the findings of the research worker at the disposal of those intrusted with the direction of policy, has impressed thoughtful observers for many years past.

Approximately 50 representatives from nationally known research agencies gathered in the lounge of the new building this morning to discuss possibilities of coördinating government and independent research activities and of coöperating among research institutions of various kinds.

Louis Brownlow, director of the public administration clearing house and chairman of the city managers association, urged research associations to coöperate with organizations of administrative officials. Research work, he said, should not end with a report but should be put into practice with the help of administrators.

Robert S. Lynd, secretary of the Social Science Research Council, pointed out that institutional cooperation in the research field is still in its first stage of development, adding that isolation for the young social science student is dangerous. Other conference leaders were J. B. Condliffe of the Institute of Pacific Relations and Henry C. Taylor, director of the Vermont Commission on Country Life.

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BAPTISTS BACK CHURCH STAND ON PROHIBITION

Greatest Problem Before the Nation, Southern Convention Says

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 16 (AP)—The social service board of the Southern Baptist Convention today escribed prohibition as the paramount problem before the nation.

In a report to the annual assembly of the convention here, the board upheld the activity of churchmen in behalf of prohibition, stating that "the fact that a moral question or matter may become civic does not lessen its moral quality nor diminish the right of free citizens freely to express themselves on such questions or matters.

"The expression of opinion by religious people," the statement continued, "upon civic matters predominantly moral in no way violates or affects our fundamental doctrine and principle of the separation of church and state."

"The big battle in the whole field of social service and civic affairs is still being fought out on the prohibition sector," the report said. "We cannot, we need not, go into details. Our appeal is for action, for defense, for attack. . . . The party that espouses the interests and cause of liquor will be courting its own doom."

Pointing out what it termed the "growing divorce evil," the report also declared legislation passed the past year making divorces easy to obtain was "perhaps the most shameful and humiliating development concerning divorce in the history of the country."

BRAZILIAN WOMEN PROTEST

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 16 (By U. P.)—The Brazilian Federation of Women yesterday petitioned the Government to eliminate the paragraph in the Federal Constitution designating married women as "relatively incompetent" on the ground that such a statement is incompatible with the present progressive era.

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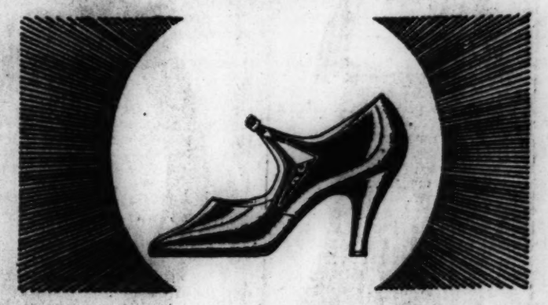

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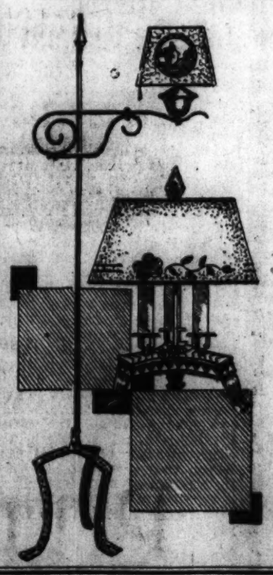

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HOUGHTON'S—FIFTH FLOOR

BRIAND OPENS PAN-EUROPEAN GENEVA SESSION

Ultimate Peace or War May Hinge on Success of Present Parley

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 16 — Four leading Foreign Ministers of Europe met privately in the Geneva Hotel yesterday to open the discussion which must ultimately settle the outcome of the Austro-German Customs Union plan, and with it shape the world's economic and political future.

Arthur Henderson of Britain, Aristide Briand of France, Dr. Julius Curtius of Germany and Dino Grandi of Italy only a few hours after their arrival in Geneva arranged the first joint meeting of responsible statesmen since the Customs Union plan filled the European scene with acrimonious argument and counter argument.

Their task, naturally not realized at the first meeting, is to convert the menace of Anschluss into an acceptable economic step forward. Though the task is admittedly gigantic, the four chief statesmen initiated a frank interchange of their respective positions.

Four economic plans confront the leaders of European statesmanship who are gathered here. First comes the Customs Union itself, which Germany and Austria invited their neighbors to join. The second is the French counter proposal, which, despite certain attractive details, is not believed to offer the Continent much more hope than the various economic panaceas already often advanced at Geneva.

The third plan comes from Czechoslovakia and centers upon the idea of preferential treatment for eastern Europe. The fourth plan, Italian in origin, embodies the mutual trading device already proposed between Italy, Austria, and Hungary, which evades tariff walls and the most favored nation clause and would be supplemented by the revival of last year's unrealized tariff truce convention to prevent increases in present tariff walls. These are alternative plans which the statesmen here must choose between or unite into one workable scheme.

Such is the ideal of the present session, but whether so much progress can be achieved within one short week remains to be seen. It is frankly recognized that upon the success of the present session ultimate peace or war in Europe depends.

In Geneva, basking in delightful summer weather, one finds much discouragement and no predictions as to exactly what turn events may take. But the immediate meeting of four responsible statesmen is the best sign that these men, upon whose shoulders rest such heavy burdens, are determined to attack the problem sincerely and fundamentally.

Postponement, which is, perhaps, Geneva's commonest method of dealing with critical issues, may once more be resorted to, but it is clear that nothing which is likely to happen here in the next 10 days can make the situation worse and a great deal may reasonably happen for the better.

Each of the four plans around which discussion centers has something in its favor with one group or another. Thus the Austro-German Customs Union impresses English, Scandinavian and the former central powers with its realism.

The French plan is adroitly contrived to gain British support by declaring flatly that, whatever economic solution is found for middle and eastern Europe, it must not violate the most-favored-nation clause.

Dr. Eduard Benes's plan is particularly intended to attract the Little Entente and Poland by giving farmers all they ask for. The Italian plan is a link with the Customs Union itself and should not be considered as an alternative although it is intended to win general support.

The stage is set, therefore, for competition or cooperation between these searching remedies for economic ills and political rivalries. The Russians, who arrived this afternoon for tomorrow's discussion, bring a fifth plan with them, namely, Communistic organization of European industry but their solution is not likely to be taken seriously at present. Nevertheless, the challenge of the Five-Year Plan is a very real preoccupation to every statesman here.

The sessions of the pan-European study commission began this morning, when M. Briand opened the meeting with a review of the work accomplished since January.

The French statesman came by sleeping car from Paris overnight and straight from his defeat in the presidential elections. Never before have eyes in Geneva lobbies surveyed his inscrutable massive countenance more eagerly but except for extreme gravity it was an unchanged Briand. His voice alone betrayed the great strain which recent busy hours have placed upon him.

After M. Briand's perfunctory opening Mr. Henderson arose and unexpectedly expressed what amounted to great sympathy with M. Briand in his defeat. Mr. Henderson said it "would be idle for us to pretend to each other that the position of M. Briand remains exactly the same as it was." He referred to M. Briand's possible retirement from the Laval Cabinet, saying "we cannot but expect that, before long, changes may take place which, if we had the power to decide, would not take place."

Mr. Henderson then paid a warm tribute to M. Briand as the grand old man of the League. M. Briand, in his reply, revealed that Mr. Henderson's remarks, with their implied rebuke to French electors, had placed him in an embarrassing position. But, with deft turn of phrase, M. Briand said that either as official statesman or humble pilgrim along the road to peace he would still devote himself to his old ideals.

The open economic debate begins tomorrow and next week the League Council will consider the legal and, despite opposition, the political aspects of the Customs Union. Meanwhile private discussions play their invaluable part in paving the way for ultimate solutions.

Optional Drilling Foreseen at Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, O., May 16—Leaders of the Optional Drill League, a student organization, saw possibility of victory in their several years' contest to remove military drill from the "required" list at Ohio State University, in announcement that the trustees will consider the faculty recommendation that it be made optional at a meeting next Wednesday. Julius F. Stone, chairman of the board, made the announcement.

The faculty action was based on a student petition bearing approximately 700 names.

Ohio State is a land grant school and under the terms of the grant is required to offer military education to students, but is not required to make it compulsory.

Gas Ouster Suit Filed in Oklahoma

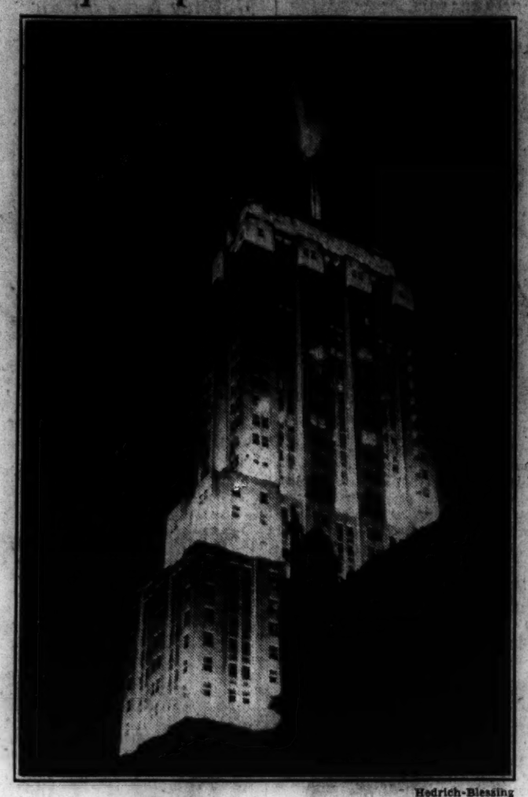
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 16 (AP)—Gov. William H. Murray has started ouster proceedings with unexpected celerity against 10 public utility companies of the State.

Leon S. Hirsh, special attorney for Mr. Murray, yesterday filed suit in the State Supreme Court asking forfeiture of the companies' holdings in Oklahoma, confiscation of their properties, and an injunction to prevent their continued operation.

Speedy action was necessary, Mr. Hirsh said, to forestall possible removal of properties to veil alleged law violations. A meeting for transfer of the properties was scheduled for today in New York, Mr. Hirsh asserted.

"We have rushed the filing of the petition," he said, "to give full notice of the nature of the proceedings."

Conquers Space—Like Its Namesake



LINDBERGH LIGHT, CHICAGO Hedrich-Blessing

LINDBERGH LIGHT MAKES READING EASY MILES OFF

Carbons of Great Beacon Must Be Changed Every 80 Minutes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—It is figuratively called the "largest lighthouse in the world," and yet the powerful Lindbergh Beacon, high above the Palmolive Building, needs as careful watching as the flickering little lights which dot some rocky coast.

Every 80 minutes the carbons of the beacon must be changed to prevent their burning out. The Lindbergh light has two keepers, Clifford Laibly and Laman C. Johnson, young journeyman electricians. Seventy-five feet up they have to go before they reach the beacon itself, a little electric elevator inclosed in the framework taking them to within 15 feet of the light.

Then they climb up into the light itself, which is five feet in diameter, and change the carbons. It is all done within a minute, and the light is shining again. Shining so brightly, that at 33 miles away, it appears nearly fivefold lighter than the full moon, according to electrical experts. As far as 50 miles away, it is said, a newspaper can be read by its light.

The beacon was designed by Dr. Elmer A. Sperry, and was dedicated to Col Charles A. Lindbergh and put into operation last August while the National Air Races were being held here.

The revolving shaft of light, at a distance of 10 miles, travels at the rate of 125 miles a minute.

Under favorable atmospheric conditions, it is said, an aviator flying at ceiling height (46,000 feet) could see the light 500 miles away, but at ordinary flying heights, on account of the curvature of the earth, it is said to be visible for about half that distance.

Under the revolving beam is a second beam of 11,500,000 candlepower which is trained in a fixed position on Chicago's municipal airport.

Air Traffic Lanes Held Future Need

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 15 (AP)—A day when the air will be so filled with airplanes that sky police will assign craft of various weights to different levels was predicted today by Maj. R. L. Cropsey, president of Newark Air Service, Inc.

He told the New Jersey Bankers' Association he also believed it would be possible to make regular transcontinental hops in eight hours.

He said there was a likelihood it could be done with flying equipment that would travel at 30,000 or 40,000 feet, taking advantage of strong winds high above the earth.

"Hermetically sealed cabins, fed with the proper amount of oxygen, heated, and kept at a constant pressure, would permit passengers to travel without physical discomforts," he said.

ADVERTISERS ASSAIL 'SCARE' HEADLINES

VICTORIA, B. C., May 16 (AP)—A message to "wash your newspaper's face, neck and behind the ears to advertise advertising" was before northwest advertising executives today.

V. C. Irons of Vancouver made the recommendation at a conference of the Pacific Northwest Newspaper Advertising Executives Association yesterday.

"If your paper has a group of readers that respond only to scare headlines," Mr. Irons said, "get rid of your circulation manager. These readers are no good to advertising customers, and it is the advertising that keeps the paper going."

WAR ACTIVITIES OF COMMISSION ARE CRITICIZED

Congressional Board Said to Be Wrong in Preparing for Hostilities

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16—The War Policies Commission, set up by Congress, was criticized yesterday by Richard Bartholdt, former Representative from Missouri, for concerning itself with policies to be followed in the event of war when the nation is committed to an international policy opposed to "war as an instrument of national policy."

The theory, "If you want peace, prepare for war," Mr. Bartholdt told the commission, has been exploded. "If preparedness were a panacea against war, there never would have been a war, not at least in the last 100 years or since all the great nations have been armed to their teeth," he declared.

Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, chairman, defended the commission's activities, stating that he conceived its purpose to be to prevent war so far as possible, but should that be impossible, to enable the nation to avoid much of the distress that accompanies a war.

Mr. Bartholdt approved of the move "to take profits out of war." He said that he has become convinced that "war profits constitute a greater menace to peace than any other factor," recommending three methods for their elimination.

First, he proposed "all munitions of war shall be manufactured by the governments, instead of by private concerns." Second, "no money shall be loaned to belligerents," and third, "prices for food and all other necessities of war shall be fixed by law at such figures as to make the act of purveying a patriotic duty rather than a source of profit."

With these provisions in force, Mr. Bartholdt said, "we would put an end to a barbarous system which exalts the dollar above the man." If the present war profits system is to continue, he said, there should be in every case of threatening war, except invasion, a plebiscite to counterbalance "the influence of a mercenary class which, with the aid of the yellow press, is bent on driving the people to the shambles."

"I plead," Mr. Bartholdt declared, "for a change of policy, a change which will not only relieve the American taxpayers of an unnecessary burden, but also enable Uncle Sam to become the world's peacemaker and benefactor."

Atlanta's Airplane Service Ranks High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., May 16—"Atlanta in the short space of three years has become one of the three greatest air centers in the United States and its progress along this development has only just begun," Milt Saul of American Airways, Inc., told the Atlanta Ad Club.

Development of air transportation in this city Mr. Saul declared to be "one of the most remarkable and constructive movements that has ever taken place in the South." The present stage of air industry has given the city an asset that will easily offset its lack of water transportation, Mr. Saul stated. Though it lacks a seaport it makes up for it with its airport. That is probably what Will Rogers had in mind when he compared the Atlanta of the future with the port of Houston in the future, he said.

Siam's King Hears Bangkok Program

PURCHASE, N. Y., May 16 (AP)—King Prajadhipok, Siamese monarch, yesterday heard a special broadcast from his homeland, picked up from a short-wave station and reradiocast by the National Broadcasting Company.

The royal program originated in Bangkok at 2 a. m., Saturday, Siamese time, which coincided with 12 noon, eastern standard time.

The King heard the program at Ophir Hall, and said he "enjoyed it hugely." Technicians said reception was fair, considering the distance.

The Queen spent most of the afternoon on the golf course. Most of the younger members of the royal party whiled the day away at tennis on the Reid estate courts.

SEARCH FOR NEW COAL MARKETS IS ADVOCATED

Joint Research Program by State, Nation and Miners Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, O., May 16—Recognizing the declining consumption of coal, Dr. John R. Turner, president of West Virginia University, in a talk before the final session of the coal convention of the Manufacturers' Division of the American Mining Congress, yesterday advocated a research program jointly by the coal industry, the coal producing states and the Federal Government.

Although there has been a great increase in the demand for energy in the world, coal has been forced to give up its leadership as a source of power, it was pointed out. Even as late as 1913 coal held 85 per cent of the entire fuel market and was indispensable for domestic and industrial progress, but gas and oil have displaced it to the extent of 60 per cent of its once undisputed domain, according to Dr. Turner.

In view of this lost ground, Dr. Turner urged a study to provide markets, to improve production methods, and to find new uses. "That program must be broad enough to reach the coal problem as it actually exists," he said. "There is provision for this research in the land grant establishment by Congress in 1862 of agricultural and mechanical art colleges.

"Coal can be properly studied only by research institutions in the several sections of the country where the coal exists. The Federal Government should foster research in coal as in soils, on the ground that it is a basic resource essential to the nation's prosperity. Each coal state should be jointly interested with the Government in the coal research on the ground that its development adds to the prosperity of the State."

Because coal lands are widely separated, Dr. Turner advised that jointly owned experiment stations be established in coal-producing states. He stated further that the initiative for this must come from the mining congress itself as a united organization.

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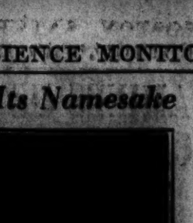

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Roanoke	Tacoma	
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MUSIC THE TOPIC OF WELLESLEY'S ANNUAL PAGEANT

Tree Day Presentation a Colorful Event Preceded by Crew Races

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 16—Sound interpreted by color and motion, and music portrayed in the symbolic figures of dance—such was the inspiration behind "Symphony," the annual Tree Day pageant at Wellesley College this afternoon.

Against a staging painted in silver and black to represent bars of music, and surrounded by the natural beauty of the college campus, the students presented in a series of dances that they had themselves arranged, the evolution of music. They traced it from its first inception in the staccato patter of raindrops, the rush and recession of the surf, the wind through the trees, to the elaborate complexity of a grand symphony.

Each group of dancers represented a kind of instrument and their costumes were designed in colors appropriate to the stage of development which they portrayed. Vivid reds and greens represented the percussions; orange, brown, and forest green the woodwinds; lavender and purple the strings; and coppery green and electric blue the brasses. A feature number of sharps and flats performed a step-dance upon the black and silver bars of the giant outdoor stage.

The musical accompaniment also progressed in complexity, beginning with the primitive rhythm of Ravel's Bolero and culminating in a movement from Beethoven's Seventh. At this time the Tree Day Mistress, Miss Marjorie Reed of Albion, accompanied by her four senior aides, appeared as Symphony itself and by her presence unified the whole performance.

Plans for the pageant were under the direction of Miss Martha Dunnick, Columbus, O., vice-president of the senior class.

The occasion for this elaborate production was the planting of the freshman class tree, Wellesley's oldest traditionary observance. Exactly 54 years ago, on May 16, representatives of 1879 and 1880, the first two classes to enter Wellesley, each planted a tree in the presence of Henry Fowle Durant, founder of the college. The spade that flung away the dirt in 1877 is still used each year at this time when a chosen representative of the freshmen leads her classmates to some previously selected spot on the campus where the tree is planted and embellished with a perky bow of the class color.

As an established part of this gala week-end came the events of Float Night last evening, in which the legends of Arthur and his doughty knights of the Round Table were pictured on barges on Lake Waban. Nine floats slid out of the darkness into the beam of the spot-lights and brought to the thousands of spectators on the shore scenes from the glamorous medieval romance.

Preceding the pageant were the class crew races which mark the climax of the spring sport season, the christening of the 1934 boat, the parade of the class crews, and the formation of the "W." After the pageant Miss Marjorie Breyer 1931, head of the crew, made public the awards for expert crewmanship, and fireworks followed the exhibition of the varsity crew.

OFFICE BUILDING TO BE REMODELED

Another down-town office building in Boston is to be modernized, and practically rebuilt, following the sale of the land and six-story office building at 159 Devonshire Street to F. L. Putnam & Co., Inc., investment bankers, who plan to remodel it for its own occupancy, it was announced today. Former owners were the National Life Insurance Co. of Montpelier, Vt., and an agency of theirs is to continue to occupy a portion of the building.

Edward B. Stratton, architect, has prepared plans for practically rebuilding the structure. A new front of stone, metal and glass is to be put on the building, and it is to be ready for occupancy Oct. 1, this year. The entrance vestibule is to have marble floors and walls. A new high speed elevator and new lighting and plumbing systems are to be installed. The main banking space is to be finished in mahogany. The floor is to be of tile in contrasting colors.

Tech Announces Summer Courses

A wide enrollment of high school mathematics instructors is expected in the summer courses on methods of teaching this subject in secondary schools, which opens at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on July 6. An extensive mathematics library will be available for summer session students during the four weeks' course. Walter F. Downey, headmaster of the Boston English High School, will have charge of the course for instructors in junior high school mathematics. Miss Olive A. Kee, professor of mathematics, Teachers College, Boston, will assist him.

Mr. Downey will also take up methods of senior high school instruction, with special reference to requirements for college entrance examination boards. Actual teaching of a typical group of junior high school pupils will be illustrated by demonstration classes. Algebra and plane geometry will be dealt with especially.

Other special courses for teachers will cover educational psychology, in charge of Prof. Charles L. Stone of Dartmouth College; and senior high school physics, in charge of Fred R. Miller of the English High School.

Joseph R. Lunt, head of the natural science department of Teachers College, and a nationally known educator, will direct a course in methods of teaching general science in both junior and senior high schools. Experiments of special interest, a demonstration class, and motion pictures will illustrate the lectures. The Institute also will offer a wide range of instruction in natural science and engineering during the summer session.

WOMEN AS JURORS TOPIC OF TEST CASE

The question "whether women are persons" and consequently eligible for jury service in this State is to be argued for the first time before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on Monday by George E. Roewer at the instigation of the local branch of the National Woman's Party.

Th case of the Commonwealth versus Genevieve Welosky is a test case in the campaign for jury service for women in this state, after an unsuccessful attempt by a number of women's organizations to secure it by legislation. The defendant's challenge to the array of petit jurors was based upon the failure of the court to select the jury from among all persons qualified to vote for representatives, women having been excluded. Consequently she declared that it was not a "jury of her peers" and showed discrimination, denying her the equal protection of the law. The objection was overruled but the judge permitted her counsel the right to appeal.

CITIES MAY EMPLOY PERSONS THEY AID

The right of municipalities to employ the services of persons who are being aided by the welfare departments of such cities is legal, according to an opinion just given to the State Department of Civil Service by Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

The question was evoked by the civil service department as a result of the plan by city authorities in Fall River to employ persons receiving public aid without compensation, to minimize the city's management costs.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder, with possibly some light showers tonight and Sunday; moderate southwest, shifting to northwest, winds.

All New England: Cloudy and cooler, with probably showers tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest, shifting to northwest, winds and mostly overcast weather with probably occasional showers tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. May16	Max. May15		8 a.m. May16	Max. May15
Albany	66	70	Memphis	64	82
Atlantic City	68	76	Miami	72	80
Boston	66	55	Montreal	46	66
Buffalo	56	56	Nantucket	58	64
Calgary	52	..	New Orleans	68	84
Charleston	72	80	New York	64	72
Chicago	64	78	Philadelphia	64	78
Denver	58	84	Pittsburgh	54	76
Des Moines	66	86	Portland, Me.	60	62
Eastport	52	56	Portland, Ore.	52	76
Galveston	70	76	San Francisco	54	62
Hatteras	70	74	St. Louis	68	82
Helena	52	78	St. Paul	54	90
Jacksonville	64	80	Seattle	50	66
Kansas City	68	84	Tampa	70	80
Los Angeles	62	72	Washington	66	82

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:26 p. m., Sunday 11:39 a. m.
Height of tides 9.6 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:29 p. m.

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SPAIN PREPARED FOR DEMOCRACY, MADARIAGA SAYS

Declares Issues of Church and State Must Be Definitely Settled

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 15—Regulation of the relationships between church and state is the most pressing and difficult question facing the young Spanish Republic, Salvador de Madariaga told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here, prior to his leaving the United States for Spain today to consult with Niceto Alcala Zamora, the Provisional President, and other members of the new régime.

Señor Madariaga recalled with natural satisfaction that he had forecast the recent course of events in Spain in his latest book, "Spain," published here a few months ago. So-called experts had not believed him, he said, but events have justified his opinions.

Spain is just as prepared for democracy as other nations, Señor Madariaga declared. He does not think there is any "actual Communism" in Spain. Communism does not fit in with the Spanish character, he said.

In his opinion, recent reports of excesses in Spain have been exaggerated. At the same time he blamed the church authorities for having issued statements which were calculated to inflame the passions of the mob. The hierarchy should have urged its supporters to look after the interests of religion instead of the interests of the church, he said. Then the outbreaks would not have occurred.

Señor Madariago came to New York from Mexico. He hopes to return to the United States in due course as a fully accredited Ambassador. Although he has not received any official notification of his appointment, he understands his name has been put forward to the State Department. Until the appointment is confirmed and until he has consulted with the Provisional Government, he is unwilling to commit himself too deeply as regards Spanish affairs.

THREE GIRLS NAMED FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH

Three young women, all college graduates, from widely scattered points, were selected for fellowships in the research department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union at a meeting of the advisory committee in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, yesterday. The girls are: Miss Katherine A. Biehl, of Western Reserve University; Miss Muriel Warren, of Oberlin College, and Miss Margaret M. Kent, of Boston University. Miss Eleanor N. Smith, of Brown University, was chosen alternate.

These students will have the opportunity to do actual social research under the direction of Dr. Lucile Eaves, of the union. Upon the successful completion of their courses, the young women will be awarded master's degrees from Simmons College.

Tonight at the Pops

"Pomp and Circumstance" March, No. 1 ..... Elgar
"Orpheus," Overture ..... Offenbach
"Kammenoi Ostrow" ..... Rubinstein-Herbert
"Il Trovatore," Fantasia ..... Verdi
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
"Dubinushka," Russian Folk Song ..... Arranged by Jacchia
"Marche Slave" ..... Tchaikovsky
Indian War Dance ..... Skilton
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltz ..... Strauss
"Turkey in the Straw" ..... Arr. by Guion

EVENTS TONIGHT

Play, "The Dover Road," by A. A. Milne, presented by Play Givers of Dedham, Unitarian Parish House, 8.

Two plays, "Burglar Proof" and "Box and Cox," presented by Austin Guild, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brookline, 8.

Theaters

Majestic—"Dirigible" (film), 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lectures on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: one under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose, 3:30; the other under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Framingham, Dennison Memorial Hall, 216 Concord Street, 8.

Brookline Bird Club: Early morning walks, Carleton Path, 6:30. Meet North Dam, Winchester Reservoirs, 6; Melrose Highlands, Doleful Pond and Whip Hill, meet corner Franklin Street and Rustic Road, 6.

Forty-Seven Club: Afternoon reception to Miss Blanche Yurka, of "Electra"; Fay House, Radcliffe College.

New England Regional of Hadassah: Luncheon and meeting, ballroom and Georgian Room, Hotel Statler.

Meeting, Associated Retail Confectioners, Parlor A, Hotel Statler.

Jordan Hall: Concert by Choir of Perkins Institution for the Blind in coöperation with the Civic Music Association of Boston; assisted by vocal artists and Vannini Ensemble; 3:30.

Unitarian Anniversary Week, with special services and meetings, and addresses by delegates from all parts of the world, through May 23.

Boston Commandery: Afternoon reception, ballroom, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association: Dinner, Parlor Suite, Copley-Plaza Hotel.

"Old Ironsides" open for public inspection, Charlestown Navy Yard, 9 to 4:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Fourteenth in lecture series on "The History of the Art of Building," by Thomas F. McSweeney, auspices department of building and construction; Room 1-134, M. I. T., 10 to 12.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Meeting, Associated Press, Parlor A, 2:30.

Brookline Bird Club: Early morning walk, Carleton Path, 6:30.

Gardens on Beacon Hill open to public, auspices Beacon Hill Garden Club; 2 to 5. John Codman, 30 Charles Street.

Old North Chapter, D. A. R.: Luncheon, Hotel Kenmore, 1.

Harvard University lecture, "Archæological Developments in Palestine and Their Relation to Jewish History and Culture," by Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Hebrew University, Palestine; Fogg Art Museum, 4:30 (open to public).

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Curtis Publishing Company, Georgian Room. Meeting, Associated Retail Confectioners, Parlor A.

"Near East Bundle Day," auspices Near East Relief Association.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Week days from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions; work by the Saturday drawing classes, through May 21; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; chiaroscuro prints; early Italian engravings; designs for ornament.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings. Paintings and drawings by Edgar Degas.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c.; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.

Cannon Galleries, 578 Boylston Street—Eighteenth century landscapes, portraits and sporting subjects.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 128 Newbury Street—General exhibit.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by John Whorf and Annette Tisch; decorative panels by Knud Svendsen; modern reproductions. Through May 23.

Lauzen & Hubbard Gallery, 304 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

Schervee Studios, 605 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in landscape and trees. Through May 31.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Magics.

English Teachers To Visit America

Educational authorities in the United States are coöperating in efforts to arrange a successful visit this summer of a group of English teachers, bent on studying American methods of teaching. The English teachers, said to be the first such group ever organized in Great Britain to visit America, are to leave Southampton July 30, on the steamer America of the United States Lines, it is announced by William A. McIsaac, manager of the Boston office of that company.

To get an insight into American industry, as well as educational methods, the party are to visit some of the more important industrial centers of the country. Schedule calls for arrival of the party at New York Aug. 8, and three days are to be spent visiting Columbia University, the Berkeley Irving School and other educational institutions.

Itinerary of the group includes visits to Philadelphia, Scranton, Pittsburgh, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and a short excursion into Canada. They are also to visit Washington, inspecting the federal buildings, particularly the Bureau of Education, before returning to England on the Leviathan, Aug. 19.

Arrangements have been made to have the English teachers of children visit elementary schools, the senior teachers the intermediate and high schools, as well as universities, clinics, etc.

Connecticut Boy Wins Essay Contest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 16—Morris Levilloff, a student at Bulkeley High School, New London, Conn., has written the best 500-word paper on "What Pacific Means Should be Developed to Make the Paris Peace Pact Effective?" in a contest conducted by the National Student Forum on the Paris pact, it was announced last night.

He will receive a free place in the international relations observation group of 15 students who are to make a trip to Europe this summer under the auspices of the forum. Gordon Pierce, of the Lincoln High School, Portland, Ore., and Rosemary Nolan, of the St. Andrew's Roman Catholic High School, Pasadena, Calif., were tied for second place in the essay contest. Lois Shouse, of the White Lake High School, South Dakota, won third place, and Yuriko Yamamoto, of the High School, Kohala, Territory of Hawaii, fourth.

Arthur C. Watkins, director, announced that 200,000 students have this year been engaged in the study of the Paris pact in more than 2000 high schools in the United States, distributed among all the states, as well as Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Canal Zone.

FORD INQUIRES INTO OLD COVERED BRIDGE

CHICOPEE, Mass., May 16 (AP)—Prospects of Henry Ford adding another relic to his collections of antiques at Sudbury loomed yesterday when the officials of this city were requested by an agent of the motor manufacturer to send photographs and details concerning the history of an old wooden covered bridge spanning the Chicopee River. The bridge was built in 1846 at a cost of $6000 and has been in constant use since. This summer the old land mark is to be torn down and a modern bridge built.

GOVERNOR ASSISTED NEWSBOYS' PROGRAM

A letter of appreciation will be sent to Governor Ely for his interest in the recent special activities of the Harry E. Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, it was voted at the annual meeting held at 10 Somerset Street, yesterday.

Mr. Burroughs, founder of the newsboys' organization, was elected president. Other officers include: Max Agassiz, vice-president; Judge William C. Wait, chairman, and Henry Penn, vice-chairman. It was reported that there are 32 boys attending various colleges under scholarships awarded by the foundation.

ALTERATIONS BOARD NAMED

Miss Frances G. Curtis, Richard C. Paine and Judge Philip Rubenstein have been constituted a committee to supervise alterations necessary to fit the house at 1 Walnut Street, recently given by an anonymous donor to the Judge Baker Foundation, for the work of the foundation. This announcement was made today at the headquarters of the Judge Baker Foundation Fund. David Barnes of the firm of Derby, Barnes & Champney has been appointed architect in charge of alterations.

ODD FELLOWS OFFICERS ELECT

WORCESTER, Mass., May 16 (AP)—Charles Russell of Brockton was elected president of the Manchester Unity Odd Fellows Past Officers' Association, and Mrs. Victoria B. Ferrin of Beverly, president of the Manchester Unity Odd Ladies' Past Officers' Association at the joint convention at the Bancroft Hotel last night.

LIBRARY TRUSTEES ELECT

At the annual meeting of the trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston yesterday, Louis E. Kirstein was elected president, Ellery Sedgwick vice-president and Miss D. J. Deery clerk.

ORCHARD FETES OPEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 16—Opening today, when vast orchards of Niagara County are in full bloom, a 7-day blossom festival will be held in New York State's apple county.

FAMINES HELD CAUSE OF MUCH STRIFE IN CHINA

Polity Institute Speaker Says Government Lacks People's Confidence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Ind., May 16 — Two famines with far-reaching consequences are responsible for much of the regional strife in China, Grover Clark, former editor of the Peking Leader, and associate executive director of the China International Famine Relief Commission, declared, in an address before the Institute of Polity at Earlham College here yesterday.

Civil strife will continue so long as there is no government with the confidence of the masses, he said. Millions of persons have been uprooted as a result of the famine, and they have no property and no resources, he pointed out.

"The present Government is a tax-collecting machine for the sole benefit of the governors," Mr. Clark said. "If China could establish a stable government, with the solid support of the middle classes, it would have no difficulty in negotiating loans.

"If this country wants to continue to help transform China into a modern nation, it should continue to give of the best of American ideals and intellectual development."

Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and president of the American Society of International Law, spoke on Pan-Americanism.

"Intimately as the American states may coöperate within the field of international law," he said, "there is a more extensive domain which is theirs, without raising the question of blood or race, for there is no superior in the Republic of Letters; nor are there boundary questions, nor does one need passports unless it be that of intelligence and good will, to cross the non-existent frontiers. In this field they are coöperating and by their joint effort it is to be hoped that the world may be endowed with a freer and a more all-embracing civilization because of the oneness of the community of the spirit with which all the American countries are animated."

Boston Art Notes

Twentieth Century Club

Writer and orator as well as painter, David Burliuk is exhilarated by a diversity of modes of expression. One finds so often the vigorous littérateur an effete painter, or vice versa. Rarely is there a parallel in power of expression. From paintings by Burliuk to be seen at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, we discover an exception.

Burliuk in contemplating pictorial material strains his talent to evoke as much emotion from it as possible. Modes called "modern" lend themselves to the practice of underscoring; there is the emphasis of pattern, the heightening of color value, the rough outside application of pigment. There is a sense of power, of fullness, of conviction in the result. Often it proves inept in the matter of texture; often the emphasis upon the emotional content obliterates the aesthetic claim. The writer vies with the painter; two expressions merge, sometimes with imperfect blend.

However, the zest in Burliuk's work makes up for other shortcomings. In radio stations, lobster shops, in the country, on hillside, in the Bronx, anywhere, he seems to find stuff for pictures. Monotony, the bugbear of so many contemporary artists, does not threaten him. Rather would his wild spirit be tamed, sometimes in order to apply a perfecting brush to excessive crudity.

Degas at Harvard

A second loan exhibition arranged by students at Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges hangs upon the walls of the exhibiting room at Fogg Museum. The first show was one of still-life, the second consists of drawing, pastels, monotypes and oils by the Frenchman, Degas.

Degas seems to hold favor even with those who have a poor opinion of new tendencies. At Harvard, he has general approval among the professors of Fine Art. Bernhard Berenson reflects very rarely from his Renaissance studies but when he does, and if he is disposed toward complimenting, Degas is the beneficiary.

Why this nobleman should be liked so generally is soon discovered in his work, though there is comparatively little of it which is completed. The drawings and pastels of dancers and bathers show his endless concern with design and composition, his ceaseless pursuit of novel and revolutionary arrangements. The pictures, for example, of the Cotton Exchange are very unconventional, or of the washer women bearing a heavy burden of laundry. Any subject suited him, so long as it gave him a chance for line harmonies. Very interesting for the student is the portrait of Diego Martelli and the two preliminary studies hanging on both sides of it. One can observe how the artist works toward perfection from a general uncertain idea. The picture ripens under the eye.

Degas had not yet learned to employ color to enhance form, though his contemporaries were advancing far in that direction. He was an impressionist in matters of color, though his drawing is too carefully thought out, too precious, for impressionism; it belongs rather in the class with the vase paintings of the Hellenes.

Museum School

The Alumni Association of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts is showing works by its members in sculpture and black-and-white. Some scenes in pencil by Mr. Thal are crisply wrought, while portraits by Ahlborn are made carefully but with vividness. Mrs. Novak shows that the artist can work freely and with precision, that one must exercise discipline of a kind with each method. George Demetrios provides the most professional exhibit in some drawings of figures. Grace and form and motion characterize these delicate though forceful sketches.

In the same gallery there is a large and impressive exhibition of jewelry and silver made by members of the Museum Guild of Craftsman. With each additional show of the work of this group is our conviction strengthened of its splendid worth and great importance to the community. We bewail often enough the gradual disappearance of craftsmanship, the contest between large scale manufacture and handicraft. Though this is not the place to mention it, we observe how difficult the situation must be from the exceedingly low prices. Hand wrought objects, preciously made with silver and gold and real gems, are brought into competition with goods which have other standards. We hope the craftsmen will be repaid enough at least not to lose courage. From the charming displays, they seem to find pleasure at least in the job.

Other Exhibitions

Illustrations by Hildegarde Woodward may be seen at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls.

The Guild of Boston Artists offers a general spring exhibition.

D. A.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

TELEPHONE RATES CUT IN 18 TOWNS

A reduction from 10 to 5 cents in rates to regular subscribers in 18 Massachusetts towns was announced by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company following a conference between the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission and officials of the telephone company. No specific time when the change will take place was given.

The places affected include, Freetown, Cuttyhunk, Dartmouth, Westport, Truro, Nantucket, Russell, Warwick, Royalston, Warwick, Shutesbury, Monterey, New Marlboro, Sheffield, Ipswich, Southboro and Rowe.

VOTE ON DRY LAW INDORSED

HARTFORD, Conn., May 16 (AP)—The State Senate by concurrent action yesterday adopted a bill providing for a referendum at the state election in November, 1932, on the question whether Connecticut should petition Congress for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

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TWENTY MAYORS READY TO SAIL FOR PARIS VISIT

Executives Received at New York City Hall by Mayor Walker

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 15—Mayor James J. Walker today received at the City Hall 20 mayors and four other representatives of American cities, who will leave here today on board the Ile de France of the French Line, to repay the good-will visit to this country of the transatlantic fliers, Dieudonne Coste and Maurice Bellonte. The mayors come from cities visited by Coste and Bellonte on their flight around the United States.

The delegation will take with it a bust of the late Ambassador Myron T. Herrick carved from a beam that was once part of the White House, to be presented to the city of Paris, where it will have a permanent place in the Hotel de Ville.

The bust was delivered to the mayors for transmission at a dinner given by the French Chamber of Commerce aboard the Ile de France last night. It was intrusted by George Harrison Phelps, of Detroit, chairman of the American committee of the Paris International Colonial and Overseas Exposition, to Mayor George L. Baker, of Portland, Ore., who was charged with its safe-keeping. He, with others of the delegation, will present the bust to the city of Paris on May 21, the fourth anniversary of the landing of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh at Le Bourget Field.

The trip is being sponsored by Rene Racover, publicity and advance agent of Coste and Bellonte, who preceded them on their good will flight around the United States. The mayors leaving here aboard the Ile de France are:

John C. Porter of Los Angeles, John D. Marshall of Cleveland, Victor J. Miller of St. Louis, William F. Broening of Baltimore, T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans, Bryce B. Smith of Kansas City, George L. Baker of Portland, Ore.; James L. Key of Atlanta; Richard L. Metcalf of Omaha, R. B. Marvin of Syracuse, J. F. Bright of Richmond, Walter B. Batterson of Hartford, Frederick W. Donnelly of Trenton, R. E. Thomaston of El Paso, George W. Coan of Winston Salem, Franklin D. Lane of Phoenix, J. H. Bayless of Pensacola, James P. Pope of Boise City, A. P. Gray of Pasco, Wash., and Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee.

Mayor James M. Curley, of Boston, left here for Paris on May 8 and Mayor Benjamin F. Stapleton, of Denver, Colo., will leave here on May 22. The mayors of New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Indianapolis are sending representatives.

COURT DISMISSES LOWER RATE PROTEST

PORTLAND, Me., May 16 (AP)—A bill in equity brought in the United States district court by the New Hampshire Gas & Electric Company and the Kittery Electric Light Company against the Maine Public Utilities Commission in an appeal from reduced rates in Kittery, specified by the commission, was dismissed yesterday.

Under an agreement reached without hearings, before a master appointed by three United States judges, the commission will issue a decree fixing the rates, which, it was said, would be about the same as those set under the commission's order of last October. The two companies set forth that the lower schedule was confiscatory in nature.

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Mount Holyoke To Hear Kirchwey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 16—The speaker at Mount Holyoke College's ninety-fourth annual commencement exercises on June 9 will be Dr. George W. Kirchwey of New York City, eminent lawyer and head of the department of criminology at the New York School of Social Work, it was announced today from the administration office.

The Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach the baccalaureate sermon on the Sunday preceding Commencement Day.

On Saturday, June 6, alumnæ organizations will hold a basket luncheon, followed by a parade and fête. In the evening the college dramatic club will present A. A. Milne's "The Ivory Door." Alumnæ, seniors and their friends will attend the entertainment. An afternoon garden party, to be held in the orchard behind the Student Alumnæ Hall, will follow the Baccalaureate sermon on Sunday. Members of the faculty, seniors and their guests are invited to attend. Many reunions will be held among 17 different classes, including the class of 1861.

On Monday, June 8, members of the graduating class will participate in the traditional grove and ivy exercises. The Glee Club will give a concert in the afternoon. The final events will be the president's reception and the Senior Serenade on Lower Lake. The class of 1931 consists of 256 students of whom 57 are candidates for degrees with honors. Of Mount Holyoke's 28 graduate students, the largest number on record, 17 are candidates for the A. M. degree.

DEBATING MEDAL AWARDED

The Wells debating medal has been awarded to Frank W. Sleeper of Lawrence, sophomore student at the Boston University college of business administration, evening division, who has just completed his second year in university debating. The medal is given annually by Wilfred B. Wells of Boston to the student deemed most worthy. Its purpose is to encourage interest in debating.

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Gain in Literacy Termed 'Amazing Achievement' in Federal Report

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia leads the 12 states for which census returns are now available, in educational advancement, according to a statement made public by the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, in which the leaders of this work in this State are highly praised for "this amazing achievement" which has enabled 118,102 persons over 10 years of age to learn to read and write.

The National Advisory Committee was organized by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, in the fall of 1929, with the approval of President Hoover.

The official statement given out by the committee includes the following: "In 1920 there were 328,838 persons above 10 years of age unable to read and write, which represented 15.3 per cent of Georgia's population within that age group. A vigorous campaign in a fight led by M. L. Duggan, state superintendent of schools, has shrunk the number of illiterates to 21,736, until now but 9.4 per cent of the population above 10 years cannot read and write. In other words, the actual percentage decline is 5.9, which represents approximately 40 per cent reduction for the period.

Helped by Rosenwald Fund

"Georgia can thank her leaders who have organized definitely to make every adult literate. Through the generosity of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which contributed $1 for every $2 raised within the State, a live campaign was launched prior to the taking of the 1930 census. When Dr. Wilbur organized the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy, he appointed Dr. M. L. Brittain, president of the Georgia School of Technology, to assist in the national movement. Business men and public-spirited citizens in every walk of life have arisen in enthusiastic coöperation.

"Through the support of Mr. Duggan, who threw himself into the Georgia campaign as few state superintendents have, a dynamic committee has been organized and its remarkable achievements have attracted nation-wide attention. In addition to Mr. Duggan who is secretary, other members are: L. G. Hardman, Cason J. Calloway, Mills B. Lane, P. S. Arkwright, Miss Katharine Dozier, C. J. Haden, R. W. Woodruff, Cator Woolford and Mrs. Allen Strickland.

Letters Express Appreciation

"With more than 210,000 persons above 10 years of age unable to read and write in Georgia, obviously a great task still lies ahead. But that number does not include the reduction which has occurred since the census enumeration was made in April, 1930. Since then thousands of others have been reached.

"Dramatic testimonies of touching appreciation have poured into the office of the State Department of Education from adults, expressing their deep gratitude in being able to read simple books, newspapers, advertisements and to write their names for the first time in transacting their daily business.

"The splendid achievement made by Georgia has received strong commendation from the National Advisory Committee. This committee is standing squarely behind a great work being accomplished. It extends its congratulations for what has been done in the past, its encouragement in what is now being achieved, and its full coöperation in promoting the important work which still lies ahead."

Virginia Dedicates Washington Statue

RICHMOND, Va., May 16 (AP)—Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor emeritus of history at Harvard, today turned back pages of history more than a century in dedicating Houdon's statue of Washington at the Virginia Capitol.

The statue, completed in 1788, has stood here for 135 years without formal ceremonies marking its arrival in Virginia.

Assuming that he were a New England contemporary of the nation's first President, Dr. Hart lamented that the business of the infant Republic in 1796 prevented Washington from leaving the Philadelphia Capitol to attend the exercises.

"The state has preceded the nation in perpetuating in marble or enduring brass the features of our beloved President and most eminent son of Virginia," Dr. Hart said.

CUT IN CHILE'S ARMED FORCES DESCRIBED

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—A reduction of armament by Chile as part of a general economy program was described last night by Col. Arturo Merino, subsecretary for aviation and chief of the Chilean air forces.

Colonel Merino said personnel of military forces had been reduced, along with salaries of the higher grades. Part of the reduction was accomplished through consolidation and abolition of old units, he added. He expects to visit American airports and airplane factories, after which he will sail for England to witness British air maneuvers at the invitation of the Prince of Wales.

All Churches Urged To Demand Arms Cut

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, May 16 — Total disarmament alone is in conformity with Christianity, and all religious bodies in America should unite to demand it in the approaching disarmament conference in 1932, Prof. William I. Hull of Swarthmore College said in an address before the Philadelphia yearly meeting of Friends on May 14.

"Extravagant appropriations for armaments are a direct contributing cause of our present business depression," Professor Hull said. "The civilized nations of the world have signed the Kellogg-Briand peace pact renouncing war. Nevertheless, preparations for war continue. May we not with all modesty seek the coöperation of all religious bodies in America in creating public sentiment that shall demand total disarmament at the conference at Geneva?"

Law enforcement was the subject of the address of John D. Pennington, Federal Prohibition Administrator for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, before the Friends meeting.

"In my opinion it is better to deal with the liquor traffic as an outlaw business rather than something that is legal and to be controlled," he said.

Diplomatic Corps May Be Made Dry

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Renewed agitation for withdrawing immunity from the prohibition laws from foreign diplomats sprang up yesterday as an aftermath of the attack by liquor thieves on Dr. Don Carlos Leiva, chargé d'affaires of the Salvadorean Legation.

At the same time, Dr. Leiva said he had reported to his Government that his life was in danger here because of inadequate police protection.

Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, a prohibitionist, said he was willing to join a movement to forbid the presence of liquor in the embassies and legations.

BALDWIN SUPPORTS EMERGENCY TARIFF

LONDON, May 15 (AP) — Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservative Party, addressing a conference of the Unionist Party women's organizations, said today his party intended to adopt an emergency tariff as soon as it returned to power.

"The time is gone," he declared, "when we can leave our country open and free for the dumping of goods produced under inferior conditions from foreign countries or as a surplus of mass production from any country in the world."

LEVIATHAN SHOWS 'HEELS' TO MAJESTIC

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The United States liner Leviathan today pieced a transatlantic voyage to Cherbourg yesterday in 3 hours and 45 minutes less time than it took the White Star liner Majestic.

Officials of both lines denied that the two lines, the largest in the world, had raced across the ocean. It was the first time since 1927 vessels have been in the north Atlantic service that they have left closely enough together to provide a fair test of their speeds, shipping men said.

POLES ROLL BARREL 250 MILES FOR JOBS

WARSAW, Poland, May 16 (AP) — Rolling a barrel of herring 250 miles from Gydnia to Marshal Joseph Pilsudski's doorstep won a breakfast for three unemployed men yesterday. The Marshal promised the Labor Department would do its best in their behalf.

The men, who started their "roll" April 4, wished to demonstrate that they were brawny and worthy of jobs.

ITALIAN KING VISITS AMERICAN ACADEMY

ROME, May 16 (AP)—King Victor Emmanuel and the Queen, accompanied by John Work Garrett, United States Ambassador, today visited the annual spring exhibition of the School of Fine Arts of the American Academy in Rome.

Their Majesties expressed great admiration for the American works of art.

ARBITRATION SOUGHT

LIMA, Peru, May 15 (AP)—The general strike ended today and members of all trade unions returned to work except taxi drivers whose claims are being considered by an arbitration tribunal.

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HARVEY H. BUNDY

Bundy to Enter State Department

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 16—Harvey H. Bundy of Boston was named Assistant Secretary of State by President Hoover yesterday. Mr. Bundy will fill the vacancy caused by the recent elevation of William R. Castle to Undersecretary of State.

Mr. Bundy is a member of the law firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart, and a former secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court. For two years he was assistant counsel to the United States Food Administration under Herbert Hoover.

A native of Grand Rapids, Mich., and 43 years old, Mr. Bundy attended the Hackley School, Tarrytown, N. Y., and was later graduated a member of the Phi Beta Kappa at Yale, in 1909. After teaching for one year at St. Mark's School, Southboro, Mass., he spent four years at the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1914.

PURCHASE OF 'VALLEY' BY C. P. R. APPROVED

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Conditional approval of the Canadian Pacific Railway's proposal to acquire the Aroostook Valley Railroad in Maine was recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission today by M. S. Jameson, examiner. He held, however, that the proposed price for purchase of the capital stock was "unreasonably high."

The contract between the two roads called for the purchase of the Valley's 2,000 shares of stock at a price amounting to $766,000.

COMMITTEE AMENDS HOWELL UTILITY BILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 15—The Howell utility bill, passed by the Senate of the Pennsylvania Assembly, was amended in the House Committee on Public Utilities Wednesday to give the Governor the right to employ and dismiss public service commissioners.

The Governor, under the terms of the amendment, would be permitted to discharge commissioners without obtaining the consent of the Senate. The bill was reported out in the House in its amended form, and it probably will be passed there, the Governor controlling a majority of the House in purely administration matters. It is expected the amendment will force a test vote when the Senate receives the amended bill for action.

Radio Exports Rise For First Quarter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 15—In keeping with the steady progress made in foreign markets since the "radio age" began, American radio receiving set exports registered an enormous jump during the first quarter of the current year over the same period in 1930, according to a Commerce Department announcement today.

During the first three months of 1931 the value of radio receiving sets exported was $2,927,113 as compared with $1,996,849 in the like period of last year. Canada was the leading market during the current year's quarter, accounting for a total of $601,314 as compared with $621,314 in 1930.

Argentina was the second-best market, taking the place occupied by Italy in last year's period. The total shipped to Argentina was valued at $333,580, as compared with $209,139 in the first three months of 1930. Mexico was third and Italy fourth.

Changes in Young Plan Advocated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 15—Modification of the Young plan to lighten the burden of reparations payments by Germany and the lifting of tariff barriers from the pathways of foreign trade were asked by Gustave Noske, first Minister of Defense of the German Republic, before leaving here yesterday on the General von Steuben of the North German Lloyd for home.

"You will find nobody in Germany who is convinced that reparations, as provided in the Young plan, can be paid on the basis set forth in that document," he said. "Some wish to take the matter up with the other nations to work for modification, while others demand that action be taken quickly by Germany.

"At any rate, it is clear that reparation and tariff barriers which prevent Germany and other nations from exchanging goods as freely as they might are the two outstanding causes of our present economic plight."

AUSTRALIAN GAINS GLASS

MELBOURNE, Vic. (AP)—The population of Australia increased by 81,681 during 1930, C. H. Wickens, the Commonwealth statistician, has just published figures showing there were 5,504,068 males and 5,171,899 females Dec. 31. Since the census of 1921 there has been an increase of 1,446,269.

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Experts to Advise On Foreign Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 14—One of the most helpful features in connection with the forthcoming national foreign trade convention to be held at the Hotel Commodore on May 27 to 29, inclusive, under the auspices of the National Foreign Trade Council, will be the service to be rendered by more than 70 trade advisers.

These advisers will give personal interviews to the manufacturers and exporters from all parts of the country who attend the convention. For the most part they are leading officials in large corporations doing business in various parts of the world. They are posted not only as to general conditions, but expect to give much specific information.

Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer, international specialist in currency and exchange problems in many parts of the globe, has been added to the list of speakers at the convention. It was announced today. Dorsey Davis, American Ambassador from Chile, also will appear on the program of the Latin-American session with his colleague, Manuel E. Malbran, Ambassador from Argentina.

CAPT. GARAY ORDERED HOME

WILMINGTON, Del., May 15 (AP)—Capt. Leandro Garay of Honduras, who planned a non-stop flight from New York to his native country late this month, has received orders to return home immediately with his plane, the Lempira, which was built here, because of the political situation in that country.

Miss Monroe's Letters About Poetry Given by Her to University of Chicago

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 16—For nearly 20 years since "Poetry—A Magazine of Verse" was founded by Harriet Monroe, leading contemporary poets have sent manuscripts and written letters to the editor.

Now, Mrs. Monroe has given them to the University of Chicago, the institution announces. It describes the collection as "the most distinguished and valuable collection of material on contemporary American poetry in the country."

Describing its acquisition, the university states:

"The magazine which Miss Monroe founded was the first vehicle for most of the well-known contemporary poets and the collection which she has given includes the manuscripts of the poems published in 'Poetry.' In addition there is a large volume of correspondence with many poets of this and foreign countries. Some 1500 volum or more of recent poetry, practically first editions, many of which are inscribed by the authors, are also part of the valuable collection.

"Much of the material has long been sought by collectors and would bring high prices at auction. Miss Monroe believed that the collection was owed to the city because 'Poetry' Magazine has existed largely through a subsidy."

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GANDHI STAND IS DEFENDED BY MISSIONARY

Nationalist Leader Said to Help Cause of Christianity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Rev. Charles Freer Andrews, a well-known member of the Cambridge University Mission to India, who has been throughout a long career in the East in the closest touch with Mahatma Gandhi, interviewed here recently by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, declared authoritatively that the recent much discussed pronouncement by this Indian Nationalist leader regarding Christian missionaries, would be helpful rather than the reverse to the work which these devoted men and women are doing among the Indian masses.

Mr. Gandhi's words, which have created such a sensation, Mr. Andrews claimed, had been entirely misunderstood. Mr. Gandhi, in declaring that he would like the missionaries to withdraw from India if they used humanitarian work for purposes of proselyting, was merely repeating views he has always held, views which refer only to methods no longer adopted in the missionary field and which are now universally recognized as having proved undesirable.

Mr. Andrews said it was quite true that in some missionary establishments in India those attending were at one time required to listen to religious instruction as a qualification for participation in educational and other advantages offered. This system was no longer adopted. It was this system alone of which Mr. Gandhi disapproved. The Mahatma had no objection either to humanitarian work by itself or to the very freest preaching of Christianity provided only that the one was not used as an inducement to acceptance of the other.

Mr. Andrews went on to quote definite evidence in disproof of two specific allegations which have been brought against Mr. Gandhi. These allegations are: (1) That Mr. Gandhi, if returned to power in India, would discriminate against Christianity, and (2) That he has become meanwhile the champion of orthodox Hinduism as opposed to the Untouchables and other depressed classes of Indians for whom American and British missionaries have consistently worked. The evidence was to be found in the lifelong support which Mr. Gandhi had given to the missionaries in their efforts to raise the status of Untouchables.

These resolutions made three declarations. The first was that in any new constitution there should be complete religious freedom. The second said that the state should be absolutely neutral toward all religions, favoring no one faith or sect more than another. The third was equally significant. It laid down that there should be no caste discrimination of any kind; but that on the contrary every member of the Indian people should be regarded as of equal status with his followers.

Eight Centuries Have Not Marred Its Beauty

ROCHESTER CASTLE LAVED IN FLOODLIGHT

© The Times

Rochester to Reënact Thrilling Events Of Days When Romans Ruled Britain

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, Eng.—In many ways the old town of Rochester, where an historical pageant will be held this summer from June 22 to 27, has changed but little since the days when Julius Cæsar paid tribute to its skillful shipbuilding industry.

Today seaplane and flying boat workshops and naval shipyards have merely taken the place of the early Briton's boat yards and sheds, where 2000 years ago solid oak "dreadnoughts" were constructed, which quite overshadowed the Roman galleys sailing up the sheltered waters of the river Medway.

Durobrivis, as Rochester was known in those days, was not, as might be imagined, a primitive community. The ancient Britons of Kent were in touch with the Gauls across the channel. They were already advancing in some degree in culture. They used gold coinage. And they had carried some branches of the ceramic arts to a high level.

Their boats, with tanned leather sails, must have looked very like the busy red-canvased "stumpies" of the present time.

The old high-street followed just the same lins as it does today; so did the main roads to London and the southeast coast. In A. D. 43 Claudius Cæsar built a bridge across the river; and there is still a bridge in exactly the same position.

All this forms the background for Episode I of the pageant, which will be staged in the battlemented, twelfth century castle. Night illumination by flood lights of this fine example of Norman military architecture has been drawing hundreds of visitors to enjoy the brilliant spectacle with its fascinating reflection in the smooth river waters.

Other episodes have been selected from the years of unbroken history of the town which has played such an important part in national affairs. There will be King Ethelbert arriving to meet Justus, the first Bishop of Rochester, and St. Augustine in order to decree the building of a church in the Diocese in 604.

Then Henry I will be seen visiting the town in 1130 on the occasion of the dedication of the Cathedral. A thrilling attack on the castle by Simon de Montfort's army in 1264 will be staged.

Other episodes center round the poet Chaucer, Queen Elizabeth and Charles II. Finally scenes from the life of Charles Dickens, whose house at Gad's Hill adds further fame to Rochester and who has so vividly painted the Town's old-time quaintness, form the last episode.

Prince George will open the pageant, in which 5000 performers will take part, including a chorus of 300 and an orchestra of 100. A covered auditorium in front of the castle will seat 3000.

Excavations in Palestine Discover Buildings Erected in Abraham's Time

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The earliest known instance of the domesticated horse has been brought to light in Palestine during the winter's work of the British School of Egyptian Archæology under Sir Flinders Petrie at Gaza. Here in a large cemetery outside the town walls a tomb was found containing the remains of a man who had been buried with his horse and dog. Hitherto it was believed that the horse came into use after the 18th Dynasty, but he present discovery puts it some 500 years earlier.

The original wild animals were too small to ride and had to be gradually developed by good feeding. This find is a valuable addition to the history of the horse as it is an ordinary sized riding horse.

Much excavation has been done on the site of the ancient town of Tell el Ajjul which, with its outer works, covered some 50 acres with a town covering 28 acres. Apparently very little excavation has been necessary to lay bare buildings of Abraham's time which are only a foot or so below the surface. Whole houses with walls eight feet high have been uncovered.

Other finds include cornelian and amethyst beads which must have been imported from Egypt, also some good alabaster vases. There were also fine specimens of metal work, spear and arrowheads and daggers, and some weapons of the early Bronze Age. Thanks to the dryness of the climate 4000 years have produced little corrosion. An underground tunnel was found which had apparently been constructed for communication between the town and the defense trenches.

CUT IN TIRE PRICES PROTESTED IN BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, May 14 (By U. P.)—Representatives of North American and British tire manufacturers Tuesday filed protests against a recent decree which would lower the price of tires.

The United States tire men pointed out the necessity for an increase rather than a decrease in prices, due to the low rate of exchange in Brazilian currency, and increased tariffs. An observer from the United States embassy was scheduled to attend the hearing.

ENGLISH BANKER OFFERS SOLUTION OF SILVER RIDDLE

(Continued from Page 1)

the two metals lay the saving of the ship.

The British Empire, led by Canada, had the opportunity, he said, to rehabilitate the world by the formation of an Empire bank whose function would be to buy up all the gold and silver within the Empire and restore the 14-to-one ratio as between the two metals. It was proposed to fix the price of silver at $1 an ounce and raise the price of gold when necessary in order to retain the balance.

He was confident that the United States would follow Canada's lead, and thus assure the dynamic force which would enable the scheme "to lift the world out of the economic morass into which it is rapidly sinking."

Replying to questions from his audience Mr. Darling said that this scheme would increase the production of silver; "the poor man's money," and that it could not be hoarded like gold; that it would restore confidence in India where the silver ornaments of the women had been purchased at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars; that it would raise price levels, increase the purchasing power of the world, and enable the dominions to meet their staggering federal and state debts.

He thought that the matter might well be considered by the economic conference meeting in Ottawa this summer.

WORKERS IN BRITAIN ARE BETTER HOUSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The 1,600,000 working class houses built in England and Wales since the war, if placed end to end would stretch twice the distance from Birmingham to New York, with 1000 miles to spare.

This comparison was made by John G. Martin, Secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, at a regional conference of the council held in Birmingham on April 23. It was also pointed out that Birmingham's progress in municipal housing is at the rate of between 5000 and 6000 houses per year.

U. S. AND BRITAIN PUT SILVER CALL UP TO THE ORIENT

(Continued from Page 1)

national joint action. The two statements mean that Great Britain and the United States will be willing to enter whatever conference is summoned on the world silver problem.

Conversely, however, as stated in dispatches during the International Chamber of Commerce meeting here, neither the United States nor Great Britain at present appears to have any intention of calling a silver conference itself. William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, who belongs to the group which has been actively advocating international action, has given up all expectation of American initiative, and expects the conference, if called, to be summoned by China or Japan.

The fact that neither of the English-speaking nations wants responsibility is attributed officially to the fact that it is the Orient, which uses silver most extensively, that should take the lead in the matter, which is of primary concern to it. Actually there is a further reason—the great uncertainty over what positive results could be obtained by such a parley, if and when called.

A memorandum was read at the International Chamber from the Chinese National Committee recommending international action, but leaving details vague. The British delegation urged an international committee of experts to determine finally whether silver can or cannot be stabilized.

At present the world silver situation is complicated by two factors: Silver held by the Indian Government, and internal warfare in China. Silver in India is somewhat like wheat held in America by the Farm Board. Government silver is a menace to the market, tending to force the price down; Farm Board wheat tends to have the same effect on the wheat market. Native Indians, as represented at the chamber's conference, want the Indian Government to peg the price of its silver higher in relation to the gold rupee: just as though farmers of Kansas asked the Farm Board to agree to take wheat at a higher price. At the same time, silver producers of the world want the Indian Government to promise to dump no more silver immediately; just as the Farm Board has pledged itself to hold on for some time to the approximately 200,000,000 bushels of wheat which it will control by July 1.

The Chinese civil war complicates the matter by preventing free distribution of silver and the readjustment of the price level. Silver has gone down in value and gold has gone up, and Dr. H. W. Coates, director of the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, giving the British view at the chamber's session, pointed out that China sells its exports on the world market, for gold; and hence that increased gold-purchasing power should enable her to buy larger volumes of silver.

This normally, he argued, would stimulate silver imports, leading to a rise in the silver price level, as the silver circulated through the country. Because of civil war, he points out, increased silver which has actually come to China has been dammed up on the coast. The price level, based on silver, has not risen in the interior as it should. As a consequence, it is argued, silver price fluctuations have had disastrous results on Oriental trade.

Restore normal trade in China—and likewise in India—it is argued, and the silver problem would be in a fair way to solution.

Japan Not to Lead

TOKYO, May 16 (AP)—At a meeting of officials and leading Japanese business men, called by Jennosuke Inouye, Minister of Finance, to discuss the lowering price of silver, it was decided that circumstances rendered it inadvisable for Japan to undertake promotion of a world silver conference.

AUSTRALIANS START PLAN TO AID FARMERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Help for farmers is to come through a new organization named the Rural Reliefs Ltd., a company formed by farmers and storekeepers supplying farmers to take measures necessary to producers in view of the prevailing low prices. One of its purposes is to direct as much money as possible to the assistance of farmers in need of it.

Members of the company pledge themselves to oppose government extravagance, inflation and industrial extremism, to procure legislation favorable to producers, to support the empire and to discourse all disruptive movements.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN BRINGS PRESSURE IN TIMBER CAMPS

(Continued from Page 1)

are escorted under armed guard. They are under an essentially prison régime, the only difference being that in many cases their work is done out of doors, whereas prisons in other countries usually employ their inmates on a labor that is indoors, or at least within the confines of the prison.

The official claim is that these prisoners are engaged not in the timber industry, but in road and canal building. The "freedom of movement" which Premier Molotoff ascribed to foreign journalists does not, as I discovered by experience, apply to Gay-Pay-Oo prison camps. Therefore, I could not, on the basis of first-hand testimony, affirm or deny this official claim.

Deported kulaks not in Gay-Pay-Oo camps represent an intermediate category of labor, ranking somewhere between actual convicts and workers engaged on a normal basis. There was nothing voluntary about their going into the northern woods; they were seized and, sometimes with their families, sometimes without, shipped off to the North in the course of the ruthless drive for the collectivization of the villages.

It is officially claimed that these kulaks are now employed in the northern woods on the same basis, as regards wages and rations, as other workers; and it is not improbable that many of them have made the best of what is, for them, a very bad business and settled down more or less permanently in the North, as they would probably not be allowed to return to their native villages and certainly could not farm land there.

Many Deported Kulaks

There remains, finally, the class of ordinary workers in the timber camps—who are, in all probability, more numerous than the prisoners, whose numbers in northern regions Mr. Molotoff put at 60,000—or the kulaks, who may run into hundreds of thousands, although authoritative accurate statistics regarding the number of deported kulaks and their distribution in various parts of the country have never been published.

These ordinary laborers are not working under any kind of guard and I neither saw nor heard of any extraordinary or inhuman disciplinary measures. Their rations and supplies, while very meager, by western standards, are not worse than those of the general population. They are unquestionably subjected to a good deal of regimentation by the local Soviets, which, as I was repeatedly informed, received from higher authorities statements of how much timber should be felled and then distributed, assignments in pretty mandatory fashion among the peasants in the village.

The element of regimentation or compulsion involved in this is not, however, peculiar to Karelia. In fact it was in Karelia—talking with the local woodcutters and their families in the forests, in barracks, in the peasant houses, where chickens, calves and pigs lived under the same roof with human beings—that I grasped some of the essential facts of Soviet economic life better than I had been able to do in Moscow.

Up to the winter of 1929-1930 the Soviet Union had more working hands than jobs and the only kind of pressure exerted in recruiting labor was the economic pressure which exists everywhere, the necessity for earning a living. During the last year, however, a sharp change has manifested itself. The enormous amount of new construction undertaken under the Five-Year Plan, combined with the spread of agricultural collectivization (which involves a good deal of building in the country and checks the former movement of poor peasants into the towns), has more than swallowed up the former reserves of labor and has brought about an actual shortage of labor in many fields, in the timber industry, for instance, in coal mining, on many building projects.

Unemployment Stopped

This elimination of unemployment is the favorable side of the Soviet economic picture. The unfavorable side is that the state, in the present stage of economic development, is taking from the population in labor and in the products which the peasants raise, a great deal more than it can give them as an equivalent in food and manufactured goods. Again and again woodcutters in Karelia, like peasants in other parts of Russia, have looked back to the period from 1925 until 1928 as a period when there was no pressure on them to give their labor or to surrender their grain at fixed prices and when the rubles they received could purchase goods freely, without rationing restrictions.

The Communist argument, of course, would be that discipline and privation are indispensable prerequisites for the industrialization of Russia without foreign aid, and will be fully repaid when the fruits of this industrialization become apparent. Where an outside observer might see an element of compulsion, they speak of "socialist organization of labor," "self-attachment of the workers to production" and "self-obligation of the timber workers."

At a time when an acute labor shortage coincides with a weakening of the normal incentive to better and more intense work through higher pay—because an inadequate supply of food and goods robs money wages of much of the significance which they possess in other countries—it is inevitable that propaganda and regimentation should play a greater part in the organization of labor than they do in other countries.

However, the status of the Karelian woodcutter is not appreciably different from that of the peasant in the collective farm, who obeys the orders of the management, instead of farming his little homestead in his own way; of the railroad skilled workers, who were drafted back into the transportation system when they had taken up other occupations; of the engineer, who is blacklisted and may even be tried if he leaves an uncongenial job without permission.

Taking into account the natural scarcity of many products in Karelia and the comparatively unskilled character of the work, the timber camps of that country seemed neither better nor worse than factories and farms all over the country.

HOME BUILDING

FRENCH VILLA IN MODERN STYLE

France Is Turning More and More to the Modern Style in Small Houses, Not Only Because of Their Comparative Novelty and Simple Usefulness, but Because of the Economies Which Can Be Observed in Their Construction.

The villa depicted is of the simplest. Its roof terrace is specially attractive. The cornice is wide, and protects the walls from the weather. The windows are wide and provide an abundance of light. The ground floor is a few steps above the ground level. On the left is a living room opening on a terrace which is partly covered by a balcony above. On the right is the staircase, and behind it the kitchen and lavatory. On the first floor, there is a large studio room with balcony, a bedroom, bathroom and large closet.

On the top floor, which is more than half roof garden, the stairway leads into a little hall. There is also a guest room or servant's room. The roof garden may be covered at will by a gay awning supported by a wooden framework. The whole house lends itself to decoration in bright colors. Plans are by Charles Girard, Paris.

Tall Accents

With Gay Hollyhocks

A GARDEN picture can often be made more beautiful if accented by the tall and stately hollyhock. It is a handsome flower wherever seen, standing straightly above daisies, pinks and even foxgloves. It is effective in masses against walls and buildings, in clumps along driveways or footpaths, or standing guard over low green shrubbery.

If the garden is small, the corners toward the rear may be filled in effectively with groupings of the hollyhock; if the view beyond the back of the garden is unsightly, hollyhocks planted as a solid background serve not only as a screen but as a decoration as well. Set here and there in chummy groups to catch the eye and carry it on from point to point, there is no lovelier flower.

For long months of bloom, a delightful planting could be made by having in the rear a slightly zigzag row of double pink hollyhocks, in front of this a row of pale pink hardy phlox and next, a skirt of rose-and-white phlox drummondii.

Both Single and Double

The single hardy varieties are always charming because of their simplicity and individuality. Many flower lovers admire them more than the doubles. They are freer growers, more permanent and hardy than the doubles, and they are available in many colors—pink, salmon, yellow, white, rose, red, and reddish-black.

Of the double varieties, there is the Newport pink, of unusual beauty. Its exquisite pink, thickly double flowers resemble the rose in beauty of form and color. So thickly are the double, satin-petaled flowers set all up and down the blossom stalk that it would seem some of them surely must be crowded off their short, green stems.

Of a different effect is the lovely Alleghany. The petals are fringed and more loosely arranged on the stem than those of the Newport pink. The colors range from pale shrimp pink to deep red. Quite a new addition to the family is the Double Exquisite, with curled and fringed petals, marked by a large blotch of darker color.

Imperator's satiny salmon and rose-flushed yellow blossoms sometimes are as large as six inches across, having broad guard petals, the center a tuft of petals, an arrangement somewhat like a Japanese peony. A new color is presented in the Double Lilac Beauty, a bright, clear, lilac tone. Flower lovers who are partial to yellow will delight in the double Queen of Sheba. One never knows which the flowers will be, primrose or buff, but always there is a rosy reflection on the petals.

An Annual Variety

Recently annual hollyhocks have been developed. The Annual Everblooming is an effective variety.

The hollyhock likes best a deeply dug, well drained soil, enriched with thoroughly decayed barnyard fertilizer or its nearest commercial equivalent. In dry weather it wants attention in the way of liberal watering. Its favorite manner of reproduction is by seed, scattered abroad as soon as ripe after the blooming season. Although some gardeners sow the seeds in the spring, where they are to remain, August sown seeds are the natural way and enough plants usually survived the winter for any purpose intended. The hollyhock is such a generous seeder that one can plant unstintingly, then thin out the plants in the spring if they are too thick. The young seedlings, the first year, should be carefully protected during the winter. An established planting should have a slight protection during the winter. Much trouble with rust is avoided by planting in August instead of spring. Seeds of the annual varieties should be planted in the open ground, in May—in the latitude of New York—and the plants will flower in August.

Sometimes a bloom-laden stalk will, for no readily visible reason, break and topple over. Look, then, for the borer. Better still, before the blooming season, look in the earth about the roots for butterfly chrysalids and destroy them; or else the borer, a small worm, may find its way up through the inside of the stalk, eat its way out somewhere along the way, and the stalk will fall. Some gardeners guard against this pest by treating the ground around the roots of the plants with a suitable spraying solution.

"But I like flowers that I can pick and take indoors," is sometimes said. Try this: Pick three of the short stemmed blossoms from a stalk of, say, Newport pinks. Float them on clear water in a low ebony glass bowl. "How lovely," will be heard. "They are as pretty as water lilies.

Cosmos sown in the asparagus bed will give a delightful autumn effect. When the asparagus has been allowed to grow into long feathery plants the cosmos brings to it a note of color that makes it seem almost like a bit of fairyland. On early mornings before the dew has disappeared this asparagus-cosmos plot is especially lovely.

Jerusalem Cherries and Poinsettia plants are best kept in a cool room, and on days when the temperature outside is mild they will enjoy having the windows open. In the spring, after likelihood of frost is over, they may be planted out of doors, preferably on the north side of the house. Cut the branches back when planting outside and luxurious new growth may be expected.

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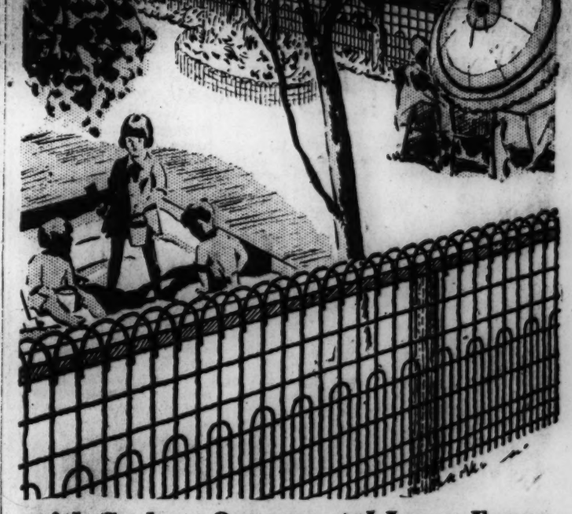

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HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

The Pergola as a Feature

Garden Architecture Series—IV

By EGBERT HANS
Of Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Designers
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE small garden is the true testing ground of good design, and especially of those important factors in good design, unity and harmony. The space being limited, and the whole garden picture being frequently visible at a single glance, this unity is immediately revealed with the most pleasing effect.

For that reason, it is especially in the small and medium-sized garden that much thought and study must be given to the architectural features so that the latter, while performing their separate and distinct functions, may be properly united in a single well-composed picture. How true is this where the "pergola" or arbor is concerned.

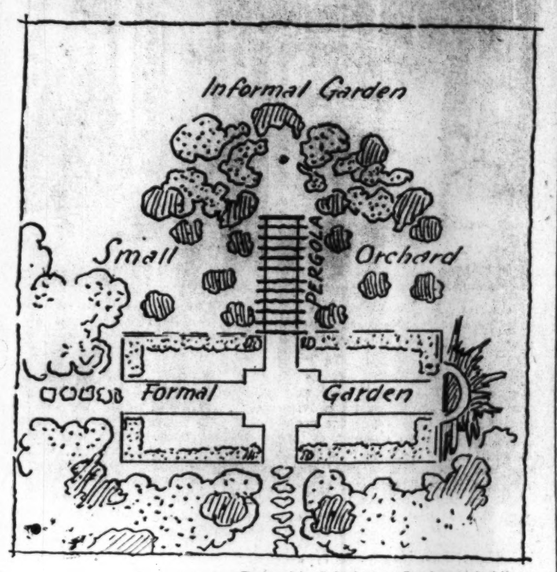
The pergola originated in the vine-growing sections of Italy as a home-made structure, intended, designed and built to support the grapevines, with the incidental use of providing a shady spot during hot afternoons. Recently it has become internationally famous as a piece of garden architecture. It passed through an evolutionary process which has reached the highest state of elaboration both in design and construction, with many departures.

There is little resemblance indeed between the single pole-constructed arbors of the Italian hillsides, and the stately marble pergola with its sculptured columns and heavy rafters elaborately molded and shaped so that one may well hesitate to make this "means" serve its "end" and cover this sculptured beauty by vines.

Process of Adaptation

It is true that design is largely a process of evolution and adaptation, but the primary elements of origin and use should be adhered to and developed—and thus the function of the pergola must remain evident. It would be well for the gardener who would build a pergola to study those of Italy's hillsides. To the traveler in Italy, and especially to the student of Italian gardens, they are a constant delight, introducing an element of plain and simple democracy in the tradition of Italian gardening famous for its splendor and formality. They have been pictured by word, sketch, photograph, and are thus available for inspiration and study by a visit to the nearest library. It might be well to make this investigation before you build your pergola.

Study the pergolas of the old monasteries. Observe how they are built along the edges of slopes and terraces following the contours of the hillsides. Even in small gardens, if different levels are existing or available, this function of location may be adhered to.



Designed by Egbert Hans, Landscape Architect
Pergola Uniting the Formal and Informal Garden Units.

In America there is an additional use for the pergola. The wooden house with its periodical painting does not lend itself too well to the growing of vines, as do the stone buildings of England and France. Yet vines are desirable and beloved, and most valuable in the attempt of reconciling the straight and square building with nature's topography and verdure.

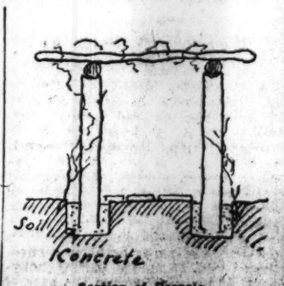
Place for Vines

For that reason we should welcome all legitimate and logical opportunities for the growing of the many types of vines. The pergola thoughtfully placed and built serves this purpose in an admirable manner.

A pergola should be a vine-covered walk. In the small garden it is most happily located along the side or at the end, connecting two units of the grounds or forming the defining line between two levels. Moreover, in the small garden, scale and proportion are of the utmost importance and must decide not only the length and height of the pergola, but the size of the posts and rafters. The size of the human figure represents, of course, a fixed and minimum dimension in home and garden building, but, even with this in view, considerable variation is available in determining pleasing proportions.

The upright posts should be stout and strong, for they are intended to support the roof rafters which perform the task of supporting the vines. These uprights may be simple cedar posts or chestnut trunks. If so, they should be well creosoted and set in cement. It is well to remember that careful preservative methods will eliminate costly future repairs. These posts may be built up of hollow tile and then covered with stucco, or "laid up" with square-edged stones. Theirs should be a permanent aspect. The rafters, however, should be slight and not smooth so that they offer a grip to the tiny tendrils of the vines. Their irregularity in outline will reflect itself in interesting shadow lines.

And now a few words about the vines. The choice of the vine depends on several conditions: first, the strength or delicacy of the structure—one would hardly select the wisteria vine with its treelike "trunk" or stem, its heavy weight branches and not less heavy foliage for a pergola having the appearance of lattice work. Wisteria is best suited where it can twine safely around heavy posts and where it may spread without restrictions.



Section of Pergola

Other vines, such as the many varieties of Ampelopsis, are adapted by their "make up" to cling to building surfaces, for they have aerial tendrils or suckers and provide these "climbing means" as they grow and climb.

Where a screen is desired, the Japanese honeysuckle can hardly be surpassed. The pipe vine (Aristolochia sipho) is a rapid grower of large foliage and terra cotta colored pipe-shaped flowers. The trumpet vine (Bignonia grandiflora and radicans) remain popular favorites for those who like brilliancy of color and heavy foliage. The native American Bittersweet is a good vine for pergolas, although I prefer the Japanese variety with its glossy and cleaner foliage. The Clematis—especially the rapid-growing sweet autumn paniculata variety—is a neat compact vine and may be used in conjunction with the purple Jackman variety for the sake of pleasing contrast.

For startling quick effect, the Kudzu vine is most satisfactory, with the Polygonatum or fleecevine running in close competition for speedy growth.

For those who wish evergreen vines, there are the Euonymus which, however, need support but are well worth the extra trouble.

The choice must be made in each case according to the special requirements. The study of vines and their many uses, qualities and defects is a fascinating one—full of pleasant rewards. Do not think of the pergola without thinking of the vine which it shall support.

[The last of this series of five articles will appear next Saturday. Any questions concerning points suggested by this series are welcomed by the editor of this page and will be referred to Mr. Hans.]

The late-flowering Japanese anemones, pink, white, and red, should have hardy asters as companions. White asters will harmonize best with the red anemones.

A Cutting Garden

In the Vegetable Plot

By R. ALICE DROUGHT
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SUPPLY of cut flowers from the garden continuously from frost to frost is not at all impossible. Garden flowers may be available in northern latitudes for house decoration from the time the daffodil breaks through the ground in early April until the frost nips the last of the button chrysanthemums in autumn. Nor is it necessary to spoil the flower border by robbing it of its colorful blossoms. A cutting garden—established for the sole purpose of providing flowers for cutting—may be incorporated as a part of the gardening scheme.

Since it is primarily utilitarian (even though it serves an esthetic purpose!), the cutting garden may be planted in the service quarters of the yard—perhaps near the drying yard, or, ideally, in a section of the kitchen garden or vegetable garden. The location should be free and open to the sun, and should have a mellow, moisture-retaining soil.

Unfortunately all garden flowers do not make good cut flowers. The qualities essential for cut flowers include an agreeable odor, good keeping qualities when cut, strong stems, and good colors. These requirements automatically outlaw numerous garden favorites when the selection of flowers for cutting purposes is under consideration. French and African marigolds have very strong odors, and may be less desirable for use in bouquets. The keeping qualities of Oriental poppies are almost negligible, while the tiny delicate Shirley poppies have stems hardly strong enough to hold them up. Hollyhocks, too, cannot be used ordinarily for cut flowers, because the stem of each individual blossom is too short. However, when a massive bouquet is desirable, whole stalks of hollyhocks prove quite effective. Petunias—indispensable in the border or the window box because they demand so little and give so much—are unsuited to decorative work. In planning a cutting garden, then, these flowers may be eliminated.

Annuals of different kinds usually are the mainstay of the cutting garden, for they provide continuous bloom. Perennials, however, may as well be included to give seasonal variety.

Among the perennials, iris makes a good cut flower, provided some foliage is included with the blossom in the bouquet. The Siberian iris is more delicate than the German varieties, and is a bit more adaptable for decorative work. Delphinium may be used effectively where the situation calls for a tall bouquet—the contrast of the light with the deep blue delphinium is sometimes charming. When the two are used in combination, either the light or the dark should dominate (rather than be of equal quantities), in order that the one may bring out, by contrast, the beauties of the other.

Shasta daisies and coreopsis, as well as gaillardia, adapt themselves readily to use as cut flowers. Daisies and coreopsis continue rather well, but the true beauty of the gaillardia is best displayed if it does not have to compete for attention with any other flowers. For an August bouquet, the purple cone flower—the purple cousin of the black-eyed susan—is excellent, either alone or combined with the steel blue amethyst sea holly (eryngium amethystinum) it is effective in decorative work. August and September bouquets likewise may feature gladiolus and dahlias.

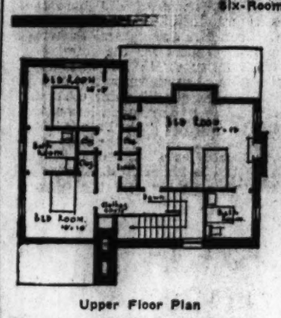
Annuals which make good cut flowers are snapdragons, asters, calendulas, cosmos, sweet peas, scabiosa and zinnias, the colorful king of them all.

In the cutting garden or kitchen garden, flowers may be arranged without regard to textures, heights, masses, etc.—those elements with which the design of a perennial garden is concerned. Then, too, in the cutting garden those plants producing only one crop of flowers, such as the china aster, need not be replaced, as they would need to be if they were a part of the flower border.

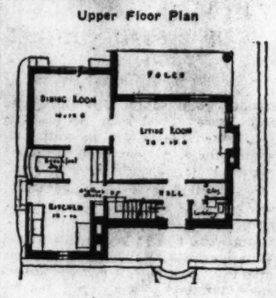
Flowers for the cutting garden may be planted in drifts, or better still, in rows, because the individual plants should have plenty of room for development. Planted in rows with sufficient space between, the plants are more easily cultivated and cared for.

To secure results worthy of the effort spent to grow them, cut flowers should be picked—or rather cut with a sharp knife—during the cool of the day preferably in the evening, and immediately plunged into water up to their necks. If cut during the heat of the day, they will wilt quickly with but little chance of revival. If they are cut during the evening, they may be put into a pail of water in the basement for the night, and be fresh and ready for arrangement in vases the following morning.

Six-Room House Designed by Edgar D. Giberson, Architect.



Upper Floor Plan



Lower Floor Plan

A Six-Room Stucco House

Designed for Medium-Sized Suburban Lot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS house, designed by Edgar D. Giberson, architect, to suit a suburban lot 50 feet wide by 150 feet deep, presents a solution expressive of a quiet dignity and simplicity. The kitchen gable, with its elliptical window and chimney of brown brick capped with stone, forms an interesting foil to the entrance of rustic buff limestone, with wood sash, doors and shutters painted a warm dark green, as would all other exterior woodwork be painted. The roof is of shingles, stained a gray-green color, and the stucco walls and chimney are of a warm cream color. The terrace and porch floors, sills and steps are of the same brick as the chimney.

The entrance hall is complete with closet, lavatory and stairs and is lighted at the entrance door as well as from the stair landing above. The kitchen with its principal windows and grade door to the drive, is a large, well lighted room conveniently located to the dining room and entrance door. The breakfast bay in this house has cupboards at the inside wall and can be used as a pantry.

The living and dining rooms are placed to the garden side of the house, thereby insuring both quiet and privacy as well as providing their owner the opportunity of further expression in the development of the garden. The living room, as shown in the fireplace detail, has plaster walls, cornice and ceiling painted. There is a recess at either side of the mantle above the cupboards and bookshelves. The trim at the fireplace is of marble to suit the color scheme used in the decoration of the room. The openings to the entrance hall and dining room would have a painted wood trim, soffit and jambs. There would be a pair of casement doors and a pair of casement windows opening upon the garden porch. The living and dining rooms both have southern exposures. The dining room walls might be papered to the lower member of a plaster cornice and there would be full length casement doors and windows on the garden side. This room is served through the breakfast bay from the kitchen.

The two larger bedrooms on the second floor are arranged to have garden exposures. The smaller room faces the drive. Ample closet space, a marble mantle and a separate bathroom are features of the master bedroom. The other two bedrooms have an adjoining bathroom for their use.

Jarrah Edgings

Small Flowers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Adelaide, S. Aust.

A PLEASING effect may be secured along jarrah edgings which are otherwise stiff and formal by the introduction of pretty flowering plants which will overhang the borders. These give an artistic and colorful irregularity to the perspective, and flanking a white gravel path make a striking scheme. There was a time when the straight lines of the wood were considered a feature of the garden, and everything was trimmed scrupulously to preserve them—the vogue is now to smother them by masses of blossom. Adelaide gardeners achieve delightful vistas by planting a low border having a profusion of flowers which, spilling over the jarrah, presents a charming irregularity of outline. A choice may be made to meet both summer and winter seasons so as to insure continuity in the effects.

In the gardens of Adelaide, South Australia, papilio violas are planted right against the jarrah edging which, completely veiled by the blossoms, and, set off by well-kept paths, ceases to be a necessary obtrusion in the layout. Another excellent plant cultivated for this purpose is the alyssum carpet of snow, with its delicate masses of white tucked among little green bushes. In small gardens, particularly, the effect is most distinctive and refreshing. Another plant which is grown largely to edge the flower borders is zinnia lincaris, which is about nine inches high with masses of rich orange flowers which absolutely smother its own foliage. One outstanding advantage of this plant is that no withered flowers are ever revealed and blossoming time is extended, presenting a quick succession of new color. The seeds must be sown where the plants are to remain, and should be run along a narrow drill about three inches from the border edge. The brilliant little portulaccas, which shine like jewels in the sun, may be grown the same way. No effect is really more charming for these border decorations than that secured by portulaccas, owing to the wonderful variety in color—white, orange, lemon, green, purple and flaming scarlet.

Cleome pungens is a stalwart annual, shrublike and attaining five feet. The flowers have protruding stamens which give the cleome its common name of spider plant. The white sort is the most beautiful, the type sold as "rose" being rather magenta and a difficult shade. Makes an excellent temporary screen.

* * *

A good plant for poor, dry soil is O'Enothera fruitcosa. This evening primrose reverses the order by remaining open only during the day. The large, yellow blossoms are borne on a bush plant two feet tall. The plant spreads rapidly, and flowers from June until August.

* * *

For a window-box in a shaded position: scarlet or coral-pink begonias with dwarf blue lobelia. For a sunny window-box: the yellow zinnia mexicana with blue ageratum.

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SOCIAL ATTITUDE OF CORPORATIONS UNDER INQUIRY

Real Test of Investments Found to Rest on Human Standards

Has an investor any responsibility toward the worker whose toil produces the wealth in which investments are made? Has the security dealer any responsibility to the investor to see that funds are directed into enterprises conducted in a humanitarian way? Have investors and brokers together the power to raise human standards by backing only such enterprises as stand the keenest scrutiny?

Such questions as these, aroused by a recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor, have brought forth a wide range of answers.

Some financial authorities contend that evaluating a corporation's attitude toward its employees would not necessarily change the drift of investment dollars. And further, investors generally show little concern, it was said, with the living conditions, wages and work hours of employees. Security of principal and continuous income have first consideration.

The editorial in question upheld the theory that investors, by acquainting themselves more thoroughly with the social policies of industrial concerns, could assist social progress. It was declared that this could be done by placing the power of money behind corporations pursuing enlightened labor policies, and by withholding money from organizations socially backward—the question of security being equal.

In the editorial, "A Human Standard in Investments," it was declared that sooner or later there must be organized a body of impartial experts, men who have been schooled in understanding and analyzing the problems of industry, who can give clear, succinct reports upon the policies and practices of industrial organizations in the United States evaluated upon a basis of their relationship to the public.

Different Standards Prevail

Opposing this, Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, an organization with more than $2,000,000,000 resources, said, "The suggestion is idealistic and impractical. You can't fit corporations arbitrarily into such grooves."

He pointed out that "there are no exact standards of human relations. All depends upon how far one is going to carry social theories. What represents a living wage? What represents the necessities of life? The way some workers in coal mining towns live might not suit you, but to them it represents bread and butter and home.

"No responsible banking house would offer securities of a concern that could be severely criticized for its relations with employees or the public, simply on business considerations. If relations were not good the concern would cease to have stability. The factor of management would be weak.

"Even if a bureau were to be set up which did not attempt to pass upon the rightness or wrongness of industrial relations, but merely fact-finding and reporting, we should have to ask: Who would undertake to organize such a bureau? How would it be made up? Who would do the investigating? . . . I have had enough experience with fact-finding to know how hard it is to find a fact.

"The idea of setting up a bureau is just one of the usual impulses of Americans in our form of democracy who seek to solve, by new bureaus, problems that are largely individual. Any large investment service organization or responsible banking house can give this information now. While its information might not be in great detail, the general atmosphere of labor relations of concerns would appear in its reports."

Dependence on Character

Approaching the question from the viewpoint of the humanitarian attitude of officials, Roger W. Babson, head of Babson Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Mass., said:

"In this movement to evaluate corporations an impartial study of the situation shows conclusively that the answer will depend upon the character of the men who are back of the organizations, who manage the affairs, and who direct the management for years to come.

"It is through a succession such as this country is now passing that people are taught to think carefully of the necessity of placing at the heads of corporations men whose every action is dominated by right thinking. This is necessary to determine whether an individual is placing himself first, and the company and its employees second, or whether he is placing himself second and striving for conditions which will better mankind, and by so doing giving to his employees working and living conditions to which they are entitled.

"Any nation where either employers or wage earners are trying to get something for nothing—or endeavoring to get along with as little possible return for their income is headed for trouble. But—with a change of heart—when corporation heads, teachers, preachers and parents urge that all shall serve and work for a common good—then will a nation have prosperity indefinitely.

"Good business is coming back. The change is coming as a reaction to the change in the hearts of the American people. There can be no legislation toward a short cut; the solution lies in sane religious education and a higher conception of business ideals.

"Those of us who have more than our share must be taught to give something; but those of us who have not our share must be taught to wake up. Eternal vigilance is the watchword in a campaign for right thinking among corporation officials."

School Courses Indorsed

As a further emphasis upon the necessity for progressive labor policies emanating with the officials of corporations themselves, G. I. Gibbons, editor-in-chief of the United Business Service, Boston, stated that "a more careful appraisal of the character of business management will undoubtedly follow during the next decade. A depression like that through which we have been passing brings to every man and woman a more appreciative understanding of the value of the dollar. And it sets them to thinking more carefully as to the character of the executives back of an organization, and to wondering whether or not a progressive labor policy is being enforced.

"Character in business can be whatever the American people desire. In everything industrial and social the people have the final say. Their voices raised in the legislators furthering programs set forth by welfare organizations, teachers and churches can determine the industrial policy from a humanitarian standpoint throughout the United States. And further, there should be kept in mind the fact that business enterprises cannot carry on without the wealth of the investing public.

"Today, as never before, methods exist to ascertain the responsibility of all officials connected with corporations; by responsibility is meant social, political and business connections. The doors are open to the public for inquiry as to an executive's policy. It remains for investors to choose the corporation whose bonds and stocks they will purchase.

"The suggestion of establishing courses in grammar and high schools to set forth the rights of both employer and wage earners is worthy of consideration. If such courses might bring about a better understanding between the employer and the employee for the generation immediately ahead, they would describe more accurately to the future executive and prospective wage earner the duties one for the other."

Broad View Necessary

More interested in the possibilities of an advisory bureau than its probability, Mrs. Florence Stephens, the only woman who has organized and heads an investment house on Wall Street, expressed the opinion that some investors might be guided by bureau reports. She was not hopeful, however, that such an agency would find enough customers to make it a profitable venture. She suggested that it might be endowed.

"One cannot rightfully go out and say that 'this company is all good' or 'this company should not be allowed to exist'," Mrs. Stephens said. "If one can take a broad view and say industry renders a service to humanity, one must be tolerant with minor shortcomings. One can easily go too much into the internal affairs of a concern. If a company is doing the decent thing, the relations to labor and the public will adjust themselves naturally, and the company will forge ahead and be successful.

"I do not believe an investigating bureau would be very successful if it were to render judgment upon industrial concerns, because it is too much a matter of opinion. However, if it were merely facts upon which the investor could use his or her own judgment, I think it might be valuable. One of the great difficulties is that thorough and unbiased opinion is difficult to obtain."

Stock Dealing Costly

Of much the same opinion was K. W. Jappe, president of the Brookmire Economic Service in New York. "Security is the principal consideration," he said, and declared that it was difficult enough to find.

"The first thing is to hold the money you have made," he explained. "It is frequently harder to keep it than to get it. Accountants who have gone over the books of brokerage houses tell me that 95 per cent of the persons who play the market lose their entire brokerage accounts within an average of two years.

"So far as an enlightened social policy concerns any corporation it shows up in the balance sheets of the concern. All who go in for employees' welfare do not make a success of their business. On the whole, it is the recessive industries such as cotton textiles and coal mining in which social relations are not good, and these automatically are stricken off the list of safe investments."

Students in Drama To Receive Degree

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16—The degree of Master of Fine Arts will be awarded this next June and thereafter to graduates of the department of drama at Yale who have fulfilled the requirements for the degree. This department is headed by Prof. George Pierce Baker, former director of the "47" Workshop at Harvard University. Hitherto the department of drama at Yale has confined itself to issuing a certificate of accomplishment at the end of two years of prescribed work. The M.F.A. degree will require three years of study.

The degree is one for teachers rather than for practical workers in the various applied arts of the theater, according to Professor Baker. "It is intended primarily for persons who wish to hold college positions which involve teaching play production, playwriting, and courses in the applied theatrical arts," Professor Baker said. "Only persons holding the Bachelor's degree from educational institutions of recognized institutions may be candidates for the Master of Fine Arts degree."

Study in the department of drama centers about the University Theater, where students combine classroom theory with practical work in the theater. The department accepts 125 students interested in the study of playwriting, directing, scenic or costume design, stage lighting or one of the other applied arts of the theater. Its aim is to give these students a working knowledge of all the phases of the theater.

X-Ray Takes Picture Through Heavy Plate

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 16 (AP)—Photographs were taken through four inches of steel plate yesterday with a 900,000-volt X-Ray tube in the General Electric Company laboratories.

The tube is the largest ever developed by the company's researchers. With only two-fifths of the tube's power used, distinct pictures of a cog wheel were made through the four inches of plate in six minutes. The high voltage cut down the time. Ordinarily hours would be required.

The demonstration was given by Dr. W. D. Coolidge, assistant director of research, before members of the New York Electrical Society and the Illuminating Engineering Society of New York, celebrating their golden and silver anniversaries, respectively.

CUYABA ABOLISHES POLICE

CUYABA, Matto Grosso, Brazil, May 16 (By U. P.)—This town recently abolished its police department, the municipal government declaring that it was no longer necessary and a useless expense. Cuyaba townsmen pride themselves as being Brazil's most law abiding citizens.

HARVARD CLUBS HEED THE CALL OF 'OLE MAN RIBBER'

Delegates Turn to Entertainment as Annual Meeting Closes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 16—Harvard men who rowed on the Charles in student years floated down the Mississippi today as they turned to entertainment for the closing of the thirty-third annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs. They were pleasure-bent, but messages of import from the two previous days were ringing in their ears.

At the banquet last night the speakers were A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; George H. Chase, Dean of the Harvard Graduate School; Joseph L. Valentine of Chicago, retiring president of the Associated Clubs, and Albert T. Perkins of St. Louis, president of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College.

It was Dr. Lowell's call for the broad view in a time of specialization that the wearers of the crimson hat bands were talking about as they prepared to leave the city whose alumni suggested the idea of a federation of Harvard clubs 35 years ago.

Comparing the university to a sailboat, Dr. Lowell said, like mankind in general, it makes progress by tacking, progress coming from accentuating one thing at a time.

"We have been going on the principle that we need technical education," he said. "Our people formerly tended to be jacks-of-all trades and when we became industrialized we felt acutely the need for technical education. I think this has been carried too far. We need integrating experience and men who can see more than their own jobs.

"Up to the end of the nineteenth century, the world went on subdividing knowledge into small compartments. Now everything is running into everything else. Nobody can hold all knowledge, but we need a broad training that will now enable a man to see what the specialist means and to know how to use what the specialist brings him."

Among the other speakers were Edward P. Costigan, Senator-elect of Colorado and Calvert Magruder, acting dean of the Harvard law school. Mr. Costigan pleaded for greater interest in public affairs on the part of university men and women. Treating the questions of world peace and the tariff as kindred problems, he described the international inclination to keep pushing tariffs higher and higher as a war-provoking policy.

Next year the Associated Harvard Clubs will meet in Los Angeles.

Dwight P. Robinson, class of '90, Philadelphia, was elected president of the clubs. Nathan Pereles Jr. and Mackey Wells, both of Milwaukee, were reëlected secretary and treasurer, respectively. The following new vice-presidents were elected: Edward A. Taft, Boston; Reginald T. Wheeler, Buffalo; Albert L. Cox, Raleigh, N. C.; Edwin C. Brown, Minneapolis; H. F. Corbett, Portland, Ore.; Charles E. Perkins, Santa Barbara, Calif.

ARMADA OF SKY SPREADS WINGS FOR 'BIG PARADE'

(Continued from Page 1)

Wright field here with the same precision of movement, the same precise formation in groups of three and its multiples.

Wings everywhere! Even the various groups are called "Wings" in the air corps. Concentrated on this huge flying field are the first pursuit wing with 194 pursuit ships. Perhaps you have seen 18 of these at a time on rare occasions, for that is how they have been used in recent years. But 194 droning, diving single-seater ships will make up the pursuit wing of the "Big Parade."

Require Large Personnel

Air armies have to have their supplies brought along in the way of extra men and equipment. The pursuit wing needs 33 transport planes with 213 mechanics. In addition there are 227 pilots attached to it, 227 experts in controlling these diving, rolling, twisting single seaters. Maj. G. H. Brett commands them.

Then comes the eleventh bombardment wing with 36 heavy bombers, the big two-motored jobs, 33 light bombers, two transports, 113 officers and 105 mechanics under the command of Maj. J. H. Pirie.

The twenty-first provisional observation wing is next with 150 observation planes, four transports, 159 officers and 149 mechanics with Maj. W. R. Weaver in command.

Another observation wing is the twenty-second, made up of national guard units comprising 99 observation planes, two transports, 105 officers and 97 mechanics, commanded by Maj. Ralph Royce.

The Third Attack Group is here, consisting of 51 attack planes, one transport, 53 officers and 51 mechanics, with Maj. Davenport Johnson in command.

Finally there is the Thirty-first Provisional Transport Group, comprising 45 transport planes, 45 pilots and 50 mechanics, with Lieut.-Col. A. W. Robbins in command.

Imagine this outpouring of men and machines from the skies over Dayton. And what a reunion for the pilots. Every man Jack of them is sure to find his running mates of earlier days in the service, for they are all here.

And there is much to see besides the ships. The huge research laboratories and workshops of Dayton are known far and wide for their great work in aviation research. They symbolize the constructive side of the Army Air Corps, for while they have developed things of military value they have made great contributions to flying and navigation as well.

Looking Back to 1917-18

Looking over this huge armada of first-class fighting ships, with men with years of training manning them, with ships of tremendous strength, developed over years in advanced research laboratories, ships with at least 450 horsepower each to drag them up and away, and parachutes for the emergency jumps that insure happy landings, the writer could not help but look back to 1917-18 and the pictures of those days in France.

Pilots? Youngsters from 19 to 24 years of age, just out of high school and college, manned those ships. Experience? Six months to a year of high-pressure training in "egg crates" which took plenty of mental concentration to compensate for lack of horsepower to get them clear of the trees at the further side of the training field.

And how impatient they were to get going, to get to the front. What did they know of war except the dash and daring of it. Six months then seemed years. How clearly did that training show us that the more we played with these machines of war the more we wanted to use them.

And then France! Machines that were considered streaked lightning met us. We looked at them in awe. Huge affairs they seemed with their 150 horsepower motors and top speed of 140 miles an hour, the Spads and Nieuports and Moranes of the pursuit groups. Machines made under war time pressure, machines that weakened and cracked in service and which were flown by pilots who had never seen a parachute.

In the great St. Mihiel drive some 125 machines were concentrated to go over the lines. That seemed the greatest spectacle possible!

Today on this field there are more than 640 ships of 450 horsepower with seasoned pilots, strong ships that can dive and not lose their wings and parachutes for the emergencies. What changes in 12 brief years. These things sound peaceful and certain compared with those other days.

Tomorrow the armada leaves these grounds for the "Big Parade" itself. Westward bound for the first leg of our journey, it will head for Chicago. Those up in the ships themselves will be unable to see how the spectacle can look to those on the ground. It ought to be tremendous.

Talking with the pilots there is one more contrast with 1918 which we did not mention. These men do not talk in terms of attacking foreign countries. Their concept of all this is "defense!"

One did not have to be in Dayton or at Fairfield Airdrome or Wright Field, just outside Dayton, today to see many of the 670 army airplanes in action this afternoon. Squads took off from the depot which is headquarters, and scattered over a vast circle several hundred miles in diameter. Cities over which the planes flew are Marion, O.; Chillicothe, O.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Maysville, Ky., and Cincinnati, O. The flights were for practice group flight and wing formation drill.

Operation of all planes was outlined by Brig.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois. The landing field was cleared during the period from 1:15 p. m. to 1:45 p. m. and returns were scheduled for 3:15 p. m. to 5 p. m.

No special time was set for any event, each being put through in its sequence. The review of the entire concourse will be staged Sunday afternoon before prominent army air service leaders, federal officials and Gov. George White of Ohio, who will fly down from Columbus, remaining for a press dinner that evening.

Sunday afternoon the more than 600 planes will take the air in groups and rendezvous in designated places in the air many miles from the field, each starting its return at a specified time, in order to fall in line at the proper place for the review. It will mean about 30 miles of airplanes of many speed capacities. This again will permit many cities in a large circle to see the flyers.

Program of Events

The schedule of air demonstrations planned follows:

May 19—Chicago Division arrives in the afternoon.

May 20—Chicago. At 10 a. m., demonstration over Municipal Pier. Special photographic missions will be performed by new "flying photographic laboratory" if weather permits.

May 21—New York City. Division arrives at Mitchel Field and at other Long Island airports, beginning about noon.

May 22—To be announced.

May 23—New York City. Main daylight demonstration over New York City, beginning about 1 p. m., daylight saving time, and participation in dedication of Floyd Bennett Field.

May 24—Division leaves Long Island for Springfield, Hartford, beginning at 8 a. m., daylight saving time.

May 25—Boston. Demonstration over City Point Playground, beginning at noon, daylight saving time.

May 26—Division leaves for New York at 8 a. m., going by way of Albany and the Hudson River Valley, arriving at Mitchel Field and other Long Island airports about 2 p. m., daylight saving time.

May 27—Division will fly to Trenton and Atlantic City, arriving over Trenton about noon and Atlantic City at 1 p. m., returning to Long Island by way of Newark and Jersey City.

May 28—No flying owing to ground maintenance requirements.

May 29—About 8 a. m., daylight saving time, division will depart for demonstrations over Philadelphia, scheduled for noon, daylight saving time, Wilmington and Baltimore.

May 30—Washington, demonstration beginning about noon, eastern standard time.

Night Demonstration Over New York Canceled

WASHINGTON, May 16 (AP)—Army airplanes will not fly over New York City on the night of May 22.

It was said protests had no part in the decision to cancel the night flight in which 672 airplanes were to participate. A factor was that no night flight over other cities was scheduled during the maneuvers. Army officials said, however, protests had been made by pacifist and Communist organizations against the air demonstrations.

Airplanes in Flight Controlled by Radio

DAYTON, O., May 15 (AP)—Development of a new type radio set, for use in pursuit planes, by which it is possible to control movement of large groups of planes while in the air from a control plane or from a ground station, was announced by radio and signal corps officers at Wright Field today.

MEXICO CITY PLANS TO ABSORB SUBURBS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Twenty cities in Mexico have a population of more than 25,000, according to the new census. Mexico City, the largest city, will have a population of more than 1,000,000 when several suburbs are annexed, as is now planned, but at present the city's inhabitants number only 959,524.

Guadalajara is the second city in size with a population of 180,000. Puebla is third with 111,791, and Monterrey is fourth with 96,940.

INTERIOR · DECORATION · ANTIQUES

Friction Matches—"U. S. Patent No. 68"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANDLELIGHT days, with their stories of the constant fire on the hearth, and the common use of flint, steel and tinder in every household, seem dim and distant in the glare of this modern electrified world. But it was less than 100 years ago that the tinder box was first put aside for the friction match, invented by a New Englander, Alonzo D. Phillips of Springfield, Mass. According to local historians, Phillips was an unknown shoemaker, working in a powder mill in East Hartford in 1831 and experimenting with the ingredients of power, when he first conceived the idea of igniting a compound by friction.

For many years the methods of striking a light were very primitive, just as they were in Europe, many families possessing either no adequate means, or very imperfect ones. Alice Morse Earle in her delightful book "Home Life in Colonial Days" tells of some of the difficulties.

"If the fire in the fireplace became wholly extinguished through carelessness at night," she says, "some one, usually a small boy, was sent to the house of the nearest neighbor, bearing a shovel or covered pan, or perhaps a broad strip of green bark, on which to bring back coals for relighting the fire. Nearly all families had some form of a flint and steel . . . a method of obtaining fire which has been used from time immemorial by both civilized and uncivilized nations. This always required a flint, a steel, and a tinder of some vegetable matter to catch the spark struck by the concussion of flint and steel. This spark was then blown into a flame. Among the colonists, scorched linen was a favorite tinder to catch the spark of fire."

Getting a Blaze in Half an Hour

"The flint, steel and tinder were usually kept together in a circular tinder-box," Miss Earle goes on to explain. "It has an inner flat cover with a ring, a flint, a horseshoe-shaped steel, and an upper lid with a place to set a candle-end in, to carry the newly acquired light."

Anyone who has ever tried the intricacies of flint, steel and tinder, will understand that it was a laborious process, requiring some skill and much patience. Charles Dickens said that if you had good luck you could get a light in half an hour!

Small wonder then that Alonzo Phillips had an incentive as he worked away at his experiments in the powder mill, until at last he succeeded in igniting his compound by friction. At about this time, so the story goes, one Daniel Chapin, of the famous old Chapin family on Chicopee Street (then Springfield), was engaged in boating wood down the Connecticut River to Hartford, where he made the acquaintance of Phillips. When he learned of the match idea, and considered that, in manufacture, pine wood was important, he induced the inventor to come to Chicopee Street where the coveted pines were plentiful on the plain.

Here, in the ell part of the historic old Frederic Chapin house, the two men formed a co-partnership and set up their match-making establishment. It was not until Oct. 24, 1836, that Alonzo Phillips was granted U. S. Patent No. 68 for the invention of the friction match. Evidently manufacture had commenced prior to the issue of the patent, as the Hampden Whig, a local newspaper, in its issue of Oct. 19, 1836, observes that "the patent friction matches of Chapin & Phillips are all the go."

Advertised in 1836

In the issue of Sept. 21, 1936 the Whig offers the following advertisement:

FRICTION MATCHES

Pedlars and others can be supplied with Friction Matches of a superior quality, neatly put up in one-fourth gross tin boxes, by calling on the subscribers in Maple Street a few rods south of the Baptist Church.

HILLS & WINSHIP

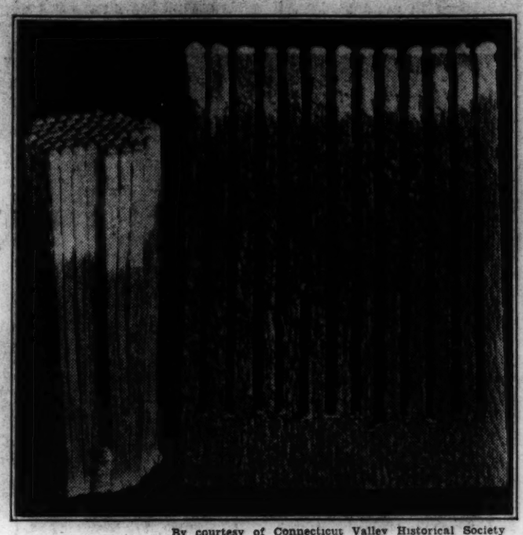
This Baptist church was on the corner of Maple and Mulberry Streets. On the stream which came down along the line of the present Avon Place, Hills & Winship had a woodworking factory which was known as the "plane factory," in 1836. It would appear that they made the wooden part of the matches for Chapin & Phillips.

The implements used in this early manufacture were primitive and not adapted to the large manufacture which the great demand for matches soon necessitated. The sales began by running wagons all over New England peddling matches. One of these peddlers' carts was in the possession of a citizen of Chicopee, and in daily use up to a few years ago. In the beginning there was some opposition to the manufacture, the newspapers saying that these contrivances were "a bid to incendiarism." Many shopkeepers would not sell them. The railroad had come through as far as Worcester, but they would not carry the matches, on account of the danger of ignition, so most of the distribution must needs be done by horse-drawn carts.

Made First in Bunches, Later in Cards

The matches, which first appeared in bunches, were later brought out in cards. The business was carried on in Chicopee for several years, and constant improvement was made in the machinery to keep pace with the growing demand for the output. Chapin & Phillips finally sold their machinery and their business secrets to a Boston firm who continued the manufacture and sale under the Chapin & Phillips name. Later the name "Boston Match" was adopted, and the product was commonly known down to recent times.

Today the endless chain of the match machine in the modern factory turns out 600,000 matches an hour. The tin peddlers with their match cries and their neighborly gossip have vanished from the New England hills. Only crude bits of sulphur-tipped pine and a ramshackle building on Chicopee Street remain to remind us of the efforts of Alonzo Dwight Phillips. And in the museums treasured by local historical societies, queer, round black boxes house the flint and tinder of candlelight days.



By courtesy of Connecticut Valley Historical Society

The first friction matches made in America, patented in 1836 by Alonzo Phillips of Springfield

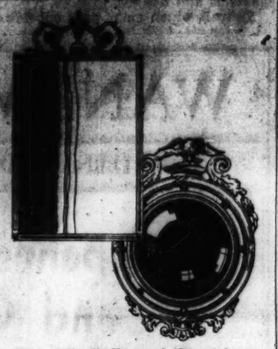
Mirrors in Modern and Old-time Taste

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVEN with the more generous window areas new houses are getting, they require mirrors; mirrors, for illuminating dull corners; mirrors, for completing attractive compositions on long walls; mirrors, for raising the apparent heights of low furnishings.

An all-natural mahogany mirror for the girl who likes the past, this is a type of cornice Chippendale or Queen Anne scheme

In this age of cultivated appreciation for fine proportion, handsome mirrors are looked upon with almost the same high regard as fine pictures. Whether one chooses a pattern reminiscent of the past or a frankly mod-



The delicate lines of the rectangular Adam design offers a contrast to the heavy, circular, convex mirror, both dating about 1800, and offer contrasting choices

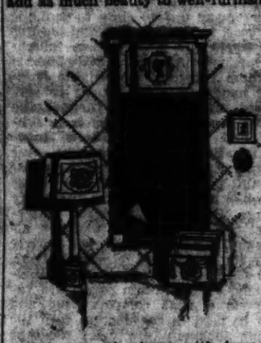
ern mirror, selection is usually governed by intrinsic merit. For a mirror not strictly of the period proclaimed by the furniture in a living room may "get by" nicely, despite its historical difference, provided it is a beautiful thing.

However, when it is possible to suit so satisfactorily a specific scheme of decoration, why not the choice mirror that is in traditional accord—or for a modern setting, a mirror as definitely twentieth century as the room it is to enhance?

Early American and eighteenth-century English schemes are among the most popular in today's decoration. To complete them artistically and correctly, there are dozens of mirrors with stimulating history back of them.

The gilded convex mirror with spread-eagle mounting is only one of the types exquisitely suited to the federal American interior. In large size, it is as handsome an ornament as a mantel wall may have. Pairs of smaller mirrors of this type can also be used to striking effect.

Vertical mirrors with mahogany frames carved in traditional outline are for early American and eighteenth-century English living rooms. They add as much beauty to well-furnished



This type of mirror, with frame wholly gilded, dates around 1800 and harmonizes with English and American styles of like period

bedrooms as they do to living rooms, where they have the advantage of reflecting flowers, pretty lamps and books.

The mirror with classic urn ornament, also correct for the eighteenth century living room, is usually so delicately framed that, no matter what its size, it does not appear ponderous on the wall. And this matter of appropriateness in "weight" for the wall and the room as a whole is important in deciding one's choice.

Gilded mirrors of many varieties are being used extensively of late, particularly rather ornate Chippendale and Louis patterns. This simplicity of types more sparingly carved and curlicued is preferable for homes of average means, of course. The familiar fluted column mirror, most often seen in mahogany, is charming in gilt and meets a new vogue with the modesty desired.

For modern interiors, mirrors only partly framed, or entirely frameless, contribute a note of clean-cut severity, which is somewhat modified in the modern sort when there is a frame combining polished brass and copper as in a type illustrated.

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QUAINT, delicate patterns often repeated over the entire rug and the enticing colors of Whittall Hooked Rugs were made for that room of rooms where free rein may most appropriately be allowed for individual decorative expression. When you first see one you can think of nothing quite as effective to enhance the charm of your bedroom furniture, whether it be of Mahogany, Walnut or Maple.

As the rich oriental patterns and colors of Whittall Anglo Persian Rugs lend themselves especially well to making cozy the parts of your home devoted to hospitality, so Whittall Hooked Rugs put the imprint of more intimate personality upon the sleeping rooms used by family or guests.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND··ANTIQUES

The Story of a Dining Room

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

WHY is it that when one walks into certain rooms one instantly draws a long breath of contentment? A dining room on exhibition until June 1st at the Brownell-Lambertson Galleries started me on this speculation. The apartment was assembled by the Galleries from furniture designed by Hammond Kroll, of the Arol Shops, New York; and from accessories representing the work of several eminent artists.

The furniture consists of a long, narrow extension dining table built of English cypress, standing gracefully on a base of pewter and pink glass; a commode-sideboard of oriental walnut with inlay of faux sateen crotch, like the table, sides of Australian maple and a base of rosewood; a serving table of English cypress similarly inlaid and also resting on a pewter base; two cabinets which combine several oriental woods and pewter; two armchairs of wood with corresponding inlays and trimmings and upholstered in suede cloth in a strong blue; two side chairs of oriental walnut with seats of handwoven fabric with an embroidered design; a screen combining in its three panels yellow formica, pewter and pink glass; curtain tie-backs in blue glass and chromium.

Contributors Are Important

Among those who contribute the accessories are Don Blanding, to whom the room is indebted for a screen, "Blue Depths," done with swirling modulations of hue; Schlicpstein, who offers two slim, whimsical figures in white porcelain, "Prince" and "Princess"; Brewster Board, who has plunged his batik, "Trees," into glorious peacock dyes; Edward Hald, Simon Gate and Victor Lindstrand, who etch and engrave with enchanting delicacy on Orrefors glass; Maria Roth, who presents a bowl of hand-molded glass; and Maurice Heaton, who designed and executed the ceiling fixture of etched glass, which looks down on the dining table. With Persian-blue and sunshine-yellow pottery, Roy Cohan and Arthur Baggs catch up the harmonies of the room. Then, to illustrate the century-old continuity of æsthetic experience, two powerful Chinese horses of the T'ang dynasty (618-967 A. D.) survey the scene from pedestals, fancied approval registered on their wise old faces.

The color in the room is sounded, of course, by the woods in the furniture, in which the tones run from golden-sand through pale amber to reddish-brown. Silver accents—like blown poplar leaves—are introduced by the pewter. These glimmering woodland hues are contrasted against a scale of vivid blue, racing from peacock almost down to azure. Taffeta curtains having the latter quality of hue, but greatly intensified, drape a double window to form a dominating background. Venetian blinds, painted in three shades of blue, filter sunlight through the same brilliant medium.

Well, why is it that one draws that long breath of contentment?

The answer is that the room is æsthetically right. It is a composition which is in harmony with æsthetic laws—one in which are nicely blended mass and movement, curve and angle, light and shadow, the alliances of color.

The Designer Talks of His Work

His management of different woods, the balance of his designs and the perfect craftsmanship with which the pieces are executed, convinced me that it would be a pleasure to meet Mr. Kroll. So I found my way to his studio and was graciously received. As we talked, the sound of saws and planes penetrated the large doorway which led into an adjoining workshop, for Mr. Kroll watches the execution of his designs by his own artisans.

"Tell me," I said, "something about your selection of woods, for your pieces seem alive with the beauty of them."

"Woods are the romance of furniture design," he replied, "What a tree is going to offer when it is sawed, how its various parts should be sawed in order to secure interesting grains; the selection of crotches—those portions of a tree which lie between bifurcating limbs and which may offer fascinating ornamental patterns; the discovery of burls—meaning growths on trees which seem to show great activity of coursing sap and whose veining, therefore, is full of motion; all these things, plus the combination of precious woods, of crotches and burls, of right-side-up pieces with transverse cuttings, so as to have one portion of a design supply mass, another movement; one, plastic interest; another, definite pattern; one to drink up the light, another to reflect it—all these matters constitute the poetry of creative cabinet work."

"How do you feel about the use of machines?"

"I use them wherever they can do the work well. They cut angles and polish some surfaces better than hands can do. Modern work must be extremely precise, for there are no moldings to conceal faulty workmanship. Doors and drawers must close absolutely flush with the surface, remaining almost invisible. A machine often assists such precision."

Has Profited From the Japanese

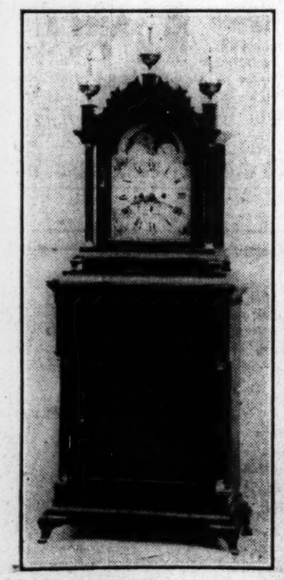
"I notice that in your construction and in your use of inlays and trimmings you secure a perfect balance through the use of a symmetrical symmetry. Have you learned something about this art from the Japanese, who are such masters of it?"

"Japanese art has influenced me strongly, perhaps more than any other art except the English. I began my career by making reproductions of English eighteenth century furniture and this influence is visible in my modern designs. For example, my chairs conform in their proportions to established laws of structure, which are based on the comfort of the human body. Some modernists have abandoned these old formulas and constructed freakish pieces, which have made their appeal, but which I do not like. On the other hand, many pleasing modern effects are produced by optical illusion. The chair which is not perched on legs, but which extends its frame almost to the floor, looks low, even when it is of average height. Practical considerations compel us to fill with drawers and cupboards the space which once lay open between the bottom of a cabinet or table and the carpet. This construction conveys the impression of a low piece."

"No more hard hearts are encountered in furniture," I laughed. "Every piece opens up its secret chambers to accept what is confided to it."

"Quite right," he responded. "And while we have gone ethical for a moment, let me add that woods, because their finish is now 'natural,' consisting of nothing more than a thin lacquer worked well into the grain, have seemed suddenly to become alive, released from varnishes and 'coats.'"

This dining room was assembled by the Brownell-Lambertson Galleries, New York, where it is on exhibition until June 1. The furniture, by Hammond Kroll, is particularly distinguished by its use of precious woods in combination with pewter and glass. The varied and rich browns of the cabinetwork are contrasted against bright blue backgrounds



Metropolitan Museum of Art

A SHELF CLOCK MADE ABOUT 1800

The Lower Portion of This Case Repeats Amusingly the Design of the Top Part. By John Bailey, Hanover, Mass.

Furnishings That Fit

ONE'S individual need can be better filled by using fabrics not featured popularly. A careful selection of furnishings remains in good taste always, regardless of the passing vogue. Above all else, they should "fit". For example, six years ago, when the plans were being made for interiors of a clubhouse, it was stylish to use taupe mohair, with a pile, for upholstery, and taupe rugs. These were displayed to such an extent that many members were skeptical when told that other materials were as durable and that the rooms would be far more attractive in color.

To prove the contention, smooth mohair was selected for upholstery. Raisin-colored rugs with an all-over pattern in slightly darker tone formed the base of the color scheme. There were two davenports in raisin color and one davenport and several chairs in blue-green with a small line pattern in black, the effect being a plain fabric. A wing chair and warp-print drapes combined yellow-orange and brown with raisin and green, giving the necessary pattern balance. Plain walnut chairs and tables completed the furniture.

The same skeptical members recently examined the furnishings, which have been used day and night since their installation. They remarked how well everything had stood the test of time, both in durability and lack of soiling, adding that the color had been a great asset in rental of the rooms. Several also mentioned that furnishings in their own homes were now based on ideas incorporated in the tested club furnishings.

Furnishings need not be expensive, to be attractive, as the following experience shows: A music teacher wished to furnish her living room studio so it would be attractive and practical for the dual purpose, redecorating what little she had and adding what could be purchased with several hundred dollars. By starting with a definite color scheme and selecting inexpensive, yet sunfast fabrics, and keeping the music idea uppermost, this was accomplished. She had a black piano and telephone stand, with a Chinese screen in jade green and orange. So the tiny chairs and table were painted black and decorated with conventional music-note designs bright in jade green and orange. They delighted the children immensely. A davenport and "tub" chair were constructed, and upholstered in a lightweight jade green smooth mohair. The walls being warm gray, a gray rug was used with darker bands at two ends.

The English print drapes had a light gray background with a bird design in green and many tones of yellow and orange. Lamp shades were yellow-orange glazed chintz with black bands. A strange thing happened at the opening reception. A wealthy patron, who could afford to pay any price for furnishings, was so delighted with the drapes and davenport that she asked if she might buy them for her own home!

A successful business man once told me he had found it very advantageous to apply good interior decoration principles to his office. Whenever he wants a client to sign on the dotted line he takes him into a certain room. There all colors are so restful and subdued they stay in the background. With no pictures, or other objects to distract the attention, the client concentrates on the contract. D. M. R.

Instead of decorating the nursery in pink or blue, why not take more modern ideas, and use colors which have more individuality? One baby boy's furniture is painted pale yellow, with decorations in gold and vermilion. This child's furniture will still be appropriate when he quickly outgrows his infancy.

Hand-Wrought Iron

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

THE widespread revival of interest in things made by hand is a matter of satisfaction to thinking people. Apart altogether from the artistic value of craft-work for its own sake, we realize that unless craftsmen are encouraged, the world stands in grave danger of losing to mass production the character which goes into all that is the work of a man's own hands.

A fire screen of iron, wholly hand wrought, carries distinction which machine-made work often lacks

An iron box for firewood gives long service and is a more pleasing decorative element if hand wrought

Smithcraft more than any other has been affected by changes brought about by mechanical power. For a time it seemed likely that hand-wrought iron would be abandoned, crowded out by inferior cast iron. Now, led by architects and decorators, comes appreciation of the æsthetic value of good ironwork, and the smith faces life with new hope.

There is sound tradition behind our modern appreciation of iron as a medium of decoration. Always one of the cheapest and most beautiful of metals, its use goes back to 4000 years B. C. By the twelfth to fourteenth centuries the inspiration of Gothic architecture brought smithcraft, particularly in France, to its highest development. But in the wars of the seventeenth to eighteenth centuries, much beautiful ironwork was lost forever, being reforged to make weapons—a reversal of "turning swords into ploughshares"! Happily a great deal survived, and some of the finest examples, notably from France and Italy, are the inspiration of smiths today.

Strangely enough, the craftsmen themselves almost never design. They use the forms of many periods that are preserved in galleries and museums, and are brought to them by artists or architects, or by the organizations that are doing such valuable work in encouraging and preserving handcrafts.

In interior decoration, the products of the forge, rightly applied, are a lasting joy. The flowing beauty of line, and plastic feeling of designs, worked in such a rigid medium, charm the eye by their essential rightness.

Things we live with and have constantly before us should be pleasing. Our firesides, which from October to April are the social center of every home, often offend with displays of bad brass, imitation copper and similar things, a labor to clean and unpleasing to good taste. Contrast some of the smith work made by hand. A box for coal or firewood that would add to the decoration of any room; fire-screens of beautiful design; fire-irons and dogs, finely chased. All the work of individual smiths, and not costly.

Within limits wrought iron is decoratively very easy to use. Coming down through all periods, it mixes well with most of them.

A Dealer Talks Shop

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago

HOME makers are purchasing antiques more and more with a knowledge of values and with more information concerning lines and styles than was possessed by the layman 30 odd years ago. In fact, "the home maker is actually educating the antique dealer who does not know," said Margaret Chapman Little, who began her pioneering as a collector of antiques in Illinois almost 40 years ago. In those early days, she said, the buyer wanted to know merely if the table was "really an antique." If so, she wanted it.

Today, the scene has changed. The home maker has read magazines and books about period styles and types of furniture. She has pored over illustrations of authentic pieces, studying their lines and curves and workmanship. She has definite ideas about woods. She now wants the antique, not only because it is an antique, but because it will fit into the surroundings she can justly give it.

"The home maker, furthermore, is looking for usable articles," Mrs. Little declared. "She wants something which is practical as well as old. 'Is this dining table just the right height?' she will ask. 'Are the legs far enough apart so that my chair will escape them?'

The "Movies" Started Her

A little conversation with one who knows antiques so well at once arouses interest and makes one wonder how she received her training. Years ago, when a school friend of hers became art director in Hollywood for a moving picture company, this friend appealed to Mrs. Little, back in Illinois, for help. She needed in her sets interiors to represent old, aristocratic Virginia homes. Although Hollywood was rich in sunshine, orange groves, vigor and vim, it was mighty poor in Virginia highboys and Massachusetts corner cupboards.

Mrs. Little came to the rescue, searching the country for the pieces her friend needed. Whole rooms were bought outright. Heirlooms, some of which had crossed the mountains and plains in covered wagons years before, could be purchased for little money. She picked up highboys, desks, chests of drawers—whatever her California friend chose to requisition. After hustling around for these antique pieces, purely for the fun of rendering a service, she decided to go into the antique business in a commercial way.

Distinguishing good pieces from the poor was not hard for her. Ever since she was a child and played in her father's lumber mills she had known "woods." She could tell the pine, the birch, the beech, the cherry and the maple, even when laden with dust. She loved the very smell of wood.

So, with a spare five-dollar bill she stepped forth, oh, many years ago; bought a bureau from a second-hand man; overhauled a couple of rooms in the old stable near her home—and was "open for business."

At about the same time, she found a man in Chicago who was willing to show her about the refinishing of furniture. One of a family of cabinetmakers from the Austro-Hungarian border, he knew all of the kinks of the trade. He introduced this beginner to oils, shellacs, sandpapers, varnishes, and all the varieties of refinishing liquids. He knew just what would happen when different liquids were applied to the woods, and he taught her. After a thorough training under this dyed-in-the-wool cabinet refinisher, his student was capable of giving directions to almost anyone about the refinishing of any kind of wood.

"It is that little human touch connected with these bits of other days which makes them appeal to us," continued Mrs. Little, "the story woven around cherished piece, the legend, the history, endears them to us. We must acknowledge this fact. The successful dealer today, when buying an antique must not think always, 'How much of a bargain am I getting,' or 'I wonder who will buy it of me.' He must care for it himself, and follow the promptings of his judgment and taste."

Advice to Would-Be Dealers

Dealers must really know, in order to satisfy the questions of the customers these days. "Occasionally," she added, "I am asked advice about starting in the antique business. One day a young lady came into the shop and asked the price of a small porcelain piece. 'Three dollars,' I answered. The customer looked it over critically and then asked, 'Do you think I could sell it for six?' I answered her frankly, 'I do not know.'"

This customer was thinking of establishing an antique shop. She was seeking advice. She thought she could gather a few pieces together and begin selling them at a profit, but was soon disillusioned. "A person starting in the antique business today must know all that has gone before," she was told. "She must know the periods, the woods, the lines, and the styles. She must know the antecedent forms of pieces of furniture, where they came from and where to find them today."

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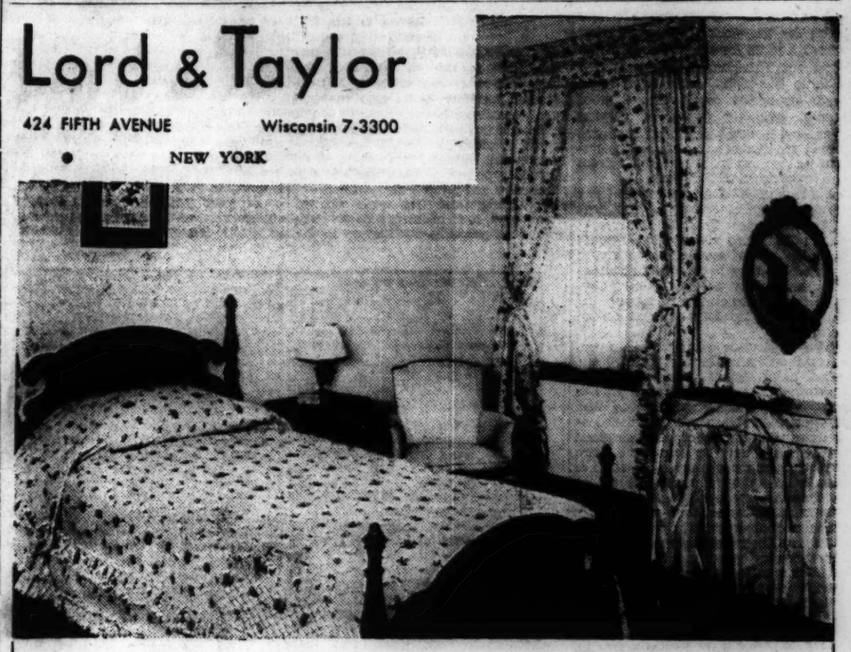

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EDUCATIONAL

Music Plan for Rural Schools

By ALICE COOK FULLER
County Superintendent of Schools

RURAL school children who graduate from the eighth grades in the country schools and enter the town high schools find that their one great handicap is their lack of knowledge of music and art. In all other subjects, if, as is frequently the case, they have had good teachers, they measure up very fairly to the town school standards.

The county superintendent and the teachers, realizing this handicap, set to work to overcome this disadvantage. A thoroughly competent music supervisor was found. One who owned a car, liked to work among rural children, and who did not object to having to drive a dozen or more miles to get from one school to another.

The county superintendent sent out letters to every district school board member setting forth the advantages of her plan for music supervision in the rural schools, and urging their earnest coöperation. Letters were sent also to all teachers asking them to use their influence with district boards and patrons to put music into their schools as a regular part of the course of study.

The music supervisor selected to handle the work then went about to interview the members of the various boards whose schools were a convenient distance from each other. Her music periods were to be of 45-minutes duration, once each week during the school year. In the larger schools she agreed to help with the school operettas, and in the smaller ones with the Christmas, Easter and school-meet programs.

A Good Start

A minimum charge of $20 was made for the work in a one-teacher school, and $5 for each additional department. This charge was established because the plans would have to be made especially to fit this type of school, with its pupils of varying ages, and in many instances it meant giving the teacher as well as the pupils instruction in music, aside from the supervision of the work.

Six out of 46 districts engaged the services of the supervisor the first part of the first year. Two others came in at the Christmas holidays to "try out" the plan which seemed to be giving such satisfaction to the other districts. Needless to say they were delighted with the results and were among the first to sign up for the next school year.

The supervisor would develop the lesson the first week, start it off nicely, leave daily lesson plans with the teacher, and review the work in her next visit, making corrections and suggestions on the work. The next lesson was then developed and the plans arranged. It may be seen that there was perhaps more instruction than is usually given by a supervisor whose teachers are equipped to teach music. We found, however, that many of our teachers took courses in public school music in their summer school work, the following year, and the improvement in quality of their school music work was at once perceptible.

A track and field meet was a part of the regular school program, all schools competing. To this was added the school meet, held on the same day. Choruses were the chief part of the program. Fancy drills had been added to give all schools a chance to compete, whether musical or otherwise. Spelling and one-act plays (for high school pupils) were added later.

The Good Work Is Spreading

The second year the supervisor had all of the work she could conveniently handle as the distance between schools was in some distances great. The county was therefore divided, and another supervisor took up the work, the one taking the north part of the large county and the other the south part. At the present time there are three supervisors giving their time to the work in this one county.

Other counties in the state have taken up the work along the same line and under a similar plan, and our rural children bid fair to overcome their greatest handicap in their preparation for work in the larger town high schools.

Requests for the establishment of art work under a similar plan have already been made by interested district board members, and the consummation of this plan seems to be only a matter of time and perseverance.

The field, track and school meets were at first combined and the agricultural college threw open its athletic field for the field and track events, its lawns for picnic lunches, its classrooms for the spelling contests, and its little theater and its auditorium for the plays, drills and choruses. Thus a general rural community meeting became an annual affair. The children, in their contests with others, gained an idea of their comparative abilities, as well as an incentive to greater effort. Through its courtesy and hospitality the college gained the friendship, loyalty and support of the agricultural communities and the respect and personal interest of each rural child participating, while the county seat profited by an influx of rural visitors and potential buyers.

We really feel that our program of rural school music supervision has been a progressive step in culture as well as in business for all concerned.

Students Stage Their May Fêtes in This Walnut Grove on the Colorado Agricultural College Campus. Ammons Hall is on the Right.

A Practical Summer Session

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fort Collins, Colo.

"A SCHOOL of Specialized Training" is the real title of the Colorado Agricultural College summer session. Vocational agriculture, vocational home economics, and trade and industrial education are the highly specialized courses that differentiate this school from others of its general type and attract teacher: and students from almost everywhere.

"To understand the work we are doing now, it is necessary to go back five or six years in our history to the couple of cows the experimental work is done on a whole herd."

This same method is used in the other departments.

"We are able to work this way in our industrial and trade classes because our students in this department are men who already know some trade: they come here to learn the higher technique of teaching it," continued Dr. Avery. "They are graduate or superior students, school directors, supervisors of vocational education, industrial leaders, or unusual students

A Group of Colorado Agricultural College Summer School Students on a Week-End Outing at Aggie Lodge, in Rocky Mountain National Park.

practical projects developed by Dr. G. A. Schmidt," said Dr. George T. Avery, director of the summer session, in explanation of original methods used in the school. "These projects are practical because they are the actual doing of the work on a scale that is met in everyday life. In our vocational agriculture course, instead of planting a small garden plot to learn about crop raising, the student, under this new plan, is required to plant a 10-acre field; raising 100 chickens now takes the place of the dozen that were once considered a project; and instead of fattening a

from foreign countries who will be leaders in their particular lines of work when they return to their homes."

Students From Afar

From far-away India, from China, Persia, Canada and Korea come official inquiries from governments seeking the best in agricultural and industrial training, and Dr. Avery, whose broad-minded views and sympathetic interest have much to do with the success of this work, advises them as to the courses best suited to their needs.

Other original plans in process of perfection in this specialized school are: 1. Organization of courses on a three-week unit plan; thus, by doubling the hours of daily work in a given subject the same amount of work is done in three weeks formerly covered in six weeks. This serves the purpose of enabling a student to attend school for as short a period as three weeks. 2. Introduction into the curriculum of the conference method of instruction (this method, Dr. Avery explains, is a contribution of labor to education); under this plan both lecturing by a professor and recitation by students are eliminated and the problems solved by discussion between students and teacher. The teacher is the leader of the group and it is his function to see that the problem is presented in a clear and interesting way, as well as to draw everyone into the discussion. He must also see that the discussion leads to an accurate solution of the problem. 3. Use of the job-analysis method in the industrial and trade classes, by means of which a "job" is broken up into its elements to the end that it may be reconstructed with efficiency and accuracy. For example, the "job" of making a tire was analyzed; 1½ hours were consumed in breaking up the job, even though experts from many departments took part in the activity, but by use of the information thus gained one student, without previous experience in this field, completely built up a similar tire in 40 minutes.

"Dr. Charles A. Lory, president of the college, is a friend of the laboring man," Dr. Avery explained. "Leadership among these men is required for new movements, and we are trying to furnish it to some extent here."

An Outstanding Staff

This explains, perhaps, why men prominent in vocational work gather from all parts of the country to teach in this unique school; for on the staff will be found names that are outstanding in this field.

"Interest in educational experiments brings these well-known men here at little more pay than their bare expenses," said Dr. Avery. "They come because they feel that here they find an opportunity for real service."

The department of home economics made up almost 100 per cent of graduate students, in addition to the usual scope of such departments, deals with the social problems of family and home. Inter-family relationships and relations of the family to the community, the state and the country are considered from many angles and practical solutions suggested.

So that "Jack" may not become a "dull boy" week-end trips into beautiful Poudre Canyon—where the fishing is fine—and to famous Estes Park are a regular part of the activities. In Estes Park is located Aggie Lodge, two hours by automobile from the campus, where accommodations to fit the student's pocketbook are available. Rest, hikes, mountain-climbing (Long's Peak situated here is 14,255 feet above sea level), horseback riding, swimming or golf are here enjoyed in the midst of sweet-smelling pine and fir, and picturesque aspen, in sight of stately snow-capped peaks. From this haven of rest, recreation and fun students return to school ready to undertake even a vigorous double-session of conference, experiments, and work.

▼ ▼ The Parent ▼ ▼

Winter Hill, Mass.

Dear Friends:

I wish to express my appreciation for The Parent column through which, as a teacher, I am gaining new points of view concerning the problems of childhood, and I should like to share with other readers an incident that occurred in school recently.

A class of eighth grade pupils who are just beginning their preparation for college entrance were having a rather informal discussion of courses of study for next year. They were talking about their educational goals and professional ambitions and the problems demanding their immediate attention in advancing along the line of their desires. One boy rather startled the rest by saying, "I wish you would tell me what is the matter with me; in the afternoon I don't want to stop doing what I start; if I study first I want to keep right on studying, and if I play first I don't want to stop playing. What can I do about it?"

I advised him to talk it over with his mother, and either alone or with her help draw up a schedule of play and study that would not interfere in any way with the rightful demands of the family upon his time, that would give him ample opportunity for both play and study, and that would take into account the relative importance of each. Then I suggested that if he thought it would be difficult for him to follow his schedule because of his tendency to continue in an activity until stopped or turned aside, he might enlist his mother's help until following the schedule became habitual. Of course it would be better for him to manage the affair entirely by himself, but if he asked his mother to remind him occasionally that it was time to stop one thing and do something else, he must be grateful for and not resentful of such "parental interference."

If more pupils of his age could realize how helpful it would be to establish self-imposed schedules early in their school lives, making changes in them from year to year as the amount of home work increases, I feel that they would be better prepared to meet the social and academic demands of college life. Freshman failures are many and many of these are due to the utter inability of the young man or woman to plan an efficient schedule of study and stick to it.

(Miss) A. L. B.

The Playroom at Our House

Grand Rapids, Mich.

"The Playroom" in our house really does not measure up to the standards of those brilliantly colored immaculate nurseries in the advertising sections of the current magazines. True, it has a border of doll and animal figures marching along its painted walls. It has cupboards, too; one whole side of them, to be exact, with washable curtains hanging from brass rings strung on wire, easier to slide than doors are to shut. There is, it must be admitted, very little order within the cupboards (except occasionally for very short periods) for to "straighten up the playroom" you just pick up the toys, stuff them into the shelves, give the curtains a quick jerk, and there you are. But open shelves, with a toy or two housed complacently therein, are not for us. There is a pile of children's magazines saved for three years; a heap of dolls' clothes; an indiscriminate collection of aluminum dishes; a couple of small flatirons; a toy sewing machine, and games ad infinitum. How could Ruskin's mother have had the courage to limit him to a bunch of keys!

And furnishings? They change. A few years ago they had to do with dolls—doll beds, doll buggies, doll chairs, tables for tea-parties; but we have advanced now to desks and blackboards, globes and books. We have not scorned to draw upon the resources of the second hand stores and grandmother's attics, either, for who knows when the next change will be upon us. And our playroom is designed for use.

Even its pale green walls may be written upon with chalk (not pencil). In fact, today it is decorated with a three-foot sketch of Sir Walter Raleigh drawn several weeks ago by an artistic 15-year-old cousin who came to spend a few hours; a gay Sir Walter, grasping an ornate cane topped with golden yellow, like his hair. There is a group of bright bird cut-outs pasted above one desk and on another wall a welfare poster designed by Jessie Wilcox Smith after the fashion of a Della Robbia medallion. By the door there is pasted a small "Map of the Mississippi Valley Showing Products of States Included" cut from the front page of The Christian Science Monitor of past date and colored. Beneath this is a column of uncertain "Oh, see me's" done by an aspiring six-year-old writer.

In one corner stands the box phonograph on a record case. During the last weeks of December we heard "Stille Nacht," "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing" and "O Come, All Ye Faithful" in almost unremitting repetition; but now we are listening more often than not, to "Suwanee Ribber" as an accompaniment to the new steel taps on dancing slippers. Hard on the playroom floors, we must admit. But the playroom is designed for use; and used it is!

(Mrs.) K. V. P.

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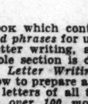

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THE HOME FORUM

The Beginnings of a City

(Cincinnati, 1788)

"BUT, my dear Mister Congressman, Christopher Gist and George Washington surveyed that territory in 1751 for the English Ohio Company and, I repeat, they found it exceedingly fertile. I am stating no mere repetition when I say that the land has a great 'uture."

John Cleves Symmes, Congressman from New Jersey, made a long grimace and answered with a drawl: "All right, Mr. Stites. I shall travel out there and look it over."

One million acres of land on the Ohio River ("River of Many Whitecaps") lying between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, passed from the new Continental Government to John Cleves Symmes; ten thousand acres at the mouth of the Little Miami were sold to Benjamin Stites; entire section 18 and fractional 17 to Matthias Denman of New Jersey.

Down at Limestone (later Maysville), Kentucky, Denman, Col. Robert Patterson and John Filson of Lexington were discussing Denman's new purchase over the remains of their evening meal. The yellow candle flames of the inn's illumination wavered even in the June wind. Sweet scents of wild flowers floated through the open windows. Colonel Patterson in blue and buff, tall leather boots with spurs that clicked against the rude leg of the bench whereon he sat, wiped his lips with a coarse linen napkin.

"Did you say, Filson, that we are to run a ferry opposite the mouth of the Licking?"

"I did, Colonel," the saturnine Filson replied.

"Then I take it you know that is where the Indian war parties from Detroit cross, and also where the Shawnees cross over to the Ohio side?"

"Yes, sir, and Mr. Denman's and my point in making this the site for the ferry and for a new city was that the Indians would have to meet us halfway, pass around us or stay hostile. If the last, we are sure to know of their whereabouts if they do cross. They will pass us at the settlement, and sufficient exposure to us will finally make them friendly. Here's the plat."

The sharp metallic ring of axes made pleasant noises over the Ohio's yellow waters. New settlers for Losantiville ("the City Opposite the Mouth of the Licking River") were coming in from Kentucky and the seaboard states to occupy their new "in" and "out" lots. These plots were gifts of one lot within the city boundaries and another outside, given in return for the settler's agreement to assist the new city's growth. "In" lots were six rods by twelve; "out" lots about four acres; making four and a half acres to each new settler.

Unbroken forests of beech, sycamore, locust, red-bud, crabapple, oak and maple extended in massy formations sloping upward from two valley plateaus to the highest ring of hills, seven of them preeminently identified by high bluffs and towering summits, around the fertile valley and up some three hundred feet. Limestone and blue clay, fertility and splendid drainage made a fruitful valley for settlement.

Israel Ludlow, purchaser of Filson's interests, and twenty other persons landed in December. Four log cabins, the first of which was built on the new Front Street—the edge of the first plateau above the Ohio—followed the busy application of ax and wedge. "Ludlow, you're in charge of surveying this town. We're getting well along, now that the trees are thinning out."

So Israel Ludlow in backwoods costume of leather, fur cap and soft moccasins, laid out Main street, north and south, Eastern Row, Northern Row, Western Row, marking the corners of the streets on the beech and oak trees. Walnut, Sycamore, Elm, Vine, Plum, he named after the growths in their particular communities. These streets were hardly more than trails; a few beaten pathways between the still numerous trees. High grass, trodden down by man and horse, soon provided the city's highways of travel. Toward the river only a few large trees remained; in the river bottoms practically none existed, for there the flatboat, raft and pirogue commerce held its sway. Here the settler sailed down or ferried across from the wooded hills of Daniel Boone's country with his leather packs, his saddle, squirrel rifle, pelts, and his family clad in linsey-woolsey, leather jackets, 'coonskin caps and English prints. His horse, bridled to the ferry, swam behind.

Joel Williams and Samuel Freeman bought the rights of Denman and Patterson. Shortly after the transfer twenty cabins and eleven families made up the young Losantiville. To their few bags of cornmeal and bacon, an abundant supply of fish and game made existence satisfactory. Rabbits, wild turkey, doves and squirrels, bear and deer too, swarmed in the woods still thickly bordering the young settlement; fish leaped under the many whitecaps of the river.

Spinning wheels with their peculiar hum and throttled activity made yarn and thread through the winter. There was shoemaking, soap-making, cobbling, cheese and butter manufacture to make the winter's privations seem less formidable. The handy ax, ever busy chopping, splitting and trimming, was piling up firewood; making puncheon tables—half logs with the split side uppermost, with legs driven into holes in the rounded or bark side—smoothing rails for the one-room cabin's ceiling to provide also a loft for sleeping and storage purposes. Working endlessly, too, was the smaller hand ax, cutting pegs—hand-made nails had not as yet made their appearance in the Ohio Valley—trimming up slabs of beech and maple for chairs, for rifle stocks, for crude cupboards, for shutters, benches, chests, butter tubs and pails that were crudely fitted together with pegs and dowels.

Prayers were said at nightfall, before the children went to their beds of rustling corn-leafed pallets covered by heavy bearskins and buffalo robes. Flickering candles made silhouettes against scarlet fleetlight and yellow candlelight on the rough-chinked wall of the log cabin. Then the elder would read from his worn English Bible—in stern yet devoted tones.

Spring followed a severe winter, that spring of 1789 that saw growth to the young community. The ferry was in full operation. The Presbyterian Church was built on Main Street.

"Micajah, here's Major Doughty come from Fort Harmar on the Muskingum."

"Mighty glad to see ye, Major. A long time since ye've eaten at our board. How's the country and this city look to ye?"

"Excellent, old friend," commented the ruddy-faced Continental officer.

"And the Indians?" with a tone of respect.

"Still bothering us a trifle. We're building four blockhouses here across from the Licking. We've orders from the Government to build a big fort, Fort Washington. With it, you'll not be bothered with the Miamis."

One hundred and eighty feet of hewn logs, squared and chinked carefully, with the high pickets and blockhouses at each corner formed a two-storied barracks. The builders were accommodated in a triangular space to the north, inclosed in high palisades. Here the smithy with bellows and forge, the horseshoer, the gunsmith, the carpenter and the shipwright had their quarters and their shops. Whitewashed, the fort presented a fine façade, unmilitary with its officers' gardens rioting colorfully on its east end. Fort Washington at Cincinnati; a city newly named after the Revolutionary officers' society, "The Society of the Cincinnati," surrounded by seven hills, like the Rome of Cincinnatus the consul.

"Harmar's coming with three hundred for the garrison. Here's an express courier with word from New York that General St. Clair, Governor of the Northwest Territory, is also coming to organize our county business. Good! We will have the seat of justice here; forty families now and a good number of single men. We have two new frame buildings and several new log cabins and yet 'tis only a beginning. We shall continue to grow. Even Joe Patterson believes in it. He's publishing the 'Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette.' See that announcement?"

Through the new medium of news word of a post office at Chillicothe is read; a summons for the militia, advertisement for an apprentice to serve the newspaper, prices of untarred cordage, chocolate, loaf sugar, flour, castings and cotton make the new town less provincial. It tells, too, that the "Legislature of the Northwest Territory appoints Wm. Henry Harrison, Esq., to represent the territory in the Congress of the United States."

Pioneer days have gone with the many trees. Gen. Anthony Wayne has made a treaty with the Indians and the city is adopting a steady growth. Commerce follows warfare; wagons and carts follow the horseman and the soldier into settled territory; waterways open up and fleets of batteaus and rafts sail down to New Orleans; grist mills, horseshoers, schools, saddlers, and stores spring up and flourish. The city, crude, rough and unpolished, is making its way to progress, beauty and culture. A promise of man's future is in full flower.

W. J. A.

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"Nor Iron Bars a Cage—"

Selfish men have made cages
Long and long;
But never once in all the ages
Imprisoned *song.*

JEAN CROSBY HANSEN.

Writing the Spring Poem

This morning I have forgotten all about the housework and moved my typewriter out on the back porch. An ideal arrangement, or so it seems to me. I can enjoy the sunshine and the green grass and the maple tree—and work at the same time. A certain poem has to be in the post tomorrow; and not over three lines are done yet!

My neighbor's scarlet tulips fairly jump into one's eyes. They are quaintly formal in their even rows—and yet friendly. What is that behind a post? Gorgeous yellow ones. I shall have some yellow ones next year. After all, there is nothing like a yellow flower, in my black bowl.

A robin is taking a plunge in the bird bath not ten feet away oblivious to the click of my typewriter. He dances up and down, flutters his wings, ducks his head, throws the water—then repeats. Query: Who taught the robin to take a bath—and why? All mothers of young boys, everywhere, would like to know.

I pause to think of a word, and hear someone across the street start to play some sweet old tune on the piano. When have I heard anything like that, dreamy and old-fashioned? Really, I can't afford to miss it, in this day of jazz.

The piano is drowned out by a radio next door. But it, too, is worth listening to, for someone is playing a pipe organ with beautiful chimes. I must listen to that. Music and the day belong together.

Recess is declared while a neighbor from one side brings me a copy of last night's paper with a picture of a poet whom I know; and then a neighbor from the other side comes with a poem from someone I should be acquainted with. Both chat for a while in the leisurely way that good neighbors have. I am fond of my neighbors.

Can that be the twelve o'clock whistle? Why, oh why, did I agree to write a poem on spring? I should never have promised; or, at least, I should have stayed in the attic while doing it.

The Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens, Greece
From a Charcoal Drawing by Monroe North

The Ways of Falcons

High up on the stiff face, some hundreds of feet above the boulder-strewn shore, a solitary bird stands like a sentinel on a projecting point of rock. He, or rather she, for it is the female of the species, is a truly beautiful [illegible] Bandwings, many [illegible] feet and wing-black claws [illegible] her neatly proportioned [illegible] head. Not very large, barely a span and a half in length, yet power, speed and grace are emphasized in the trimly built and symmetrical form. Curved blue beak and fierce dark brown eyes, set in rings of gold, give her an aspect of singular haughtiness and unyielding courage, as we see in the pride of lineage, immediately through many generations, is manifest now in each arrogant glance of cold and threatening stare.

Vast flocks of seabirds are continually passing along this wild and desolate coast, coming from the South and no doubt returning with the spring to their ancient nesting places. Perhaps the season is rather more advanced than usual, and the birds are trying to make up for lost time; or it may be that the southwest wind, which breathes so gently at the foot of the towering cliffs, is blowing a brisk half gale up above their rugged summits. Whatever the reason, they are moving at a speed that carries them in the space of a few seconds beyond the distant headland to the North.

The falcon takes not the slightest interest in these returning migrants, but maintains her statuesque pose gazing out to sea. Another great flock of puffins has just flashed by her eyrie with a long-drawn-out swish of beaten air, when suddenly she leaves her perch and, almost instantly, it seems, is close behind the hurrying throng, the rapid beat of her powerful wings driving her through the air like an arrow from the bow. Now she has overtaken them and passes over their serried ranks as though they were standing still, disappearing around the out-thrust rock a good hundred yards ahead. Speculating as to the cause of this sudden departure, for no apparent reason, one glances again a few moments later at the rock whereon she had stood, and is truly amazed to see that the lofty perch is again occupied. That the newcomer is a member of the same family is plainly apparent, but the glasses reveal a slight difference in the color of the plumage of back and breast, and this one is rather smaller. Presently he, for it is the male falcon, too takes wing just before a rapidly growing speck in the distance becomes recognizable to human eyes as his returning mate.

Several times during the day this procedure is repeated; until toward evening the female, upon returning from one of her periodical flights, alights on a broad ridge running along the face of the cliff and, after a searching glance to right and left, disappears behind a huge boulder. What is hidden behind the rock may only be conjectured, for nothing more is visible from below; and it is not until early next morning that, looking downward from a somewhat precarious position at the top of the cliff, one is able to see, during the falcons' temporary absence, two small reddish-colored objects lying in a little loose earth in a cavity of the rocks. There has been no attempt to build a nest and, at the distance, it is not easy to be sure that one is not looking at a couple of colored stones.

It is evident, however, some fifteen minutes later, that this particular spot is regarded by the two falcons as their own private property, from which trespassers are rigorously excluded; for the large, dark plumage bird who happens to pass rather nearer to the cliff face than, in the circumstances, is advisable, is startled when a veritable feathered "bolt from the blue" falls with the speed of light from somewhere above, just missing his outspread tail as he banks sharply and steers out to sea.

Sandal-Footed Dawn

Dawn comes over the desert,
Leading her caravan through,
Like an Arabian merchant,
Dressed in opal.

Silks of henna and purple
Rise up one by one,
Golden domes awaken,
Glittering with the sun. . . .

Dawn treads sandal-footed,
Leading her caravan cold,
Moves on hastily forgetful
Pausing for none of gold.

—Maurice Lewis Leech, in "Dust of Dreams."

Wanted: One Persian Kitten

After having had but little and very disjointed association with cats or kittens for many years, they seem suddenly to be coming my way again. The first move in this entente was a letter from a distant friend asking me if I would be so very kind as to find for her a Persian kitten, as a companion for herself and a playmate for her Pekinese dog. I wrote back at once saying that I would of course do my best, but—a large but—did she really think it was a sound thing to import into so happy a household as hers an alien creature? Was she wise in running the risk of diluting or diverting the devotion of her dog? In her reply she said that she had naturally considered these points before writing the first time, and would I be so very kind as to get for her a Persian kitten as a companion for herself and a playmate for her Pekinese dog. It must be a Persian—not only because she had been reading Oliver Herford's delicious Rubaiyat, but because Persian kittens have blue hair and blue eyes.

Before I started on the enterprise I imagined the acquisition of a Persian kitten to be a simple matter. Half the unmarried women of England, I had always believed, devoted themselves to cultivating these creatures for sale, and I had merely to look up some names in their trade journal. I chose at random the most contiguous, and rang her up. Yes, she had hundreds of Persian kittens; and so I went off to see her: a distance by road of twelve miles. But when at last I found her spacious abode, and was led across lawns and garden paths to the outhouse where the cats were kept, she had but one, and that was over two years old and as big as a young puma. But the hundreds of Persian kittens? I asked. Not now, she replied; just at the moment this was the only cat for sale; but she had had, in her time, and would have again, hundreds: there must, she added, have been a little misunderstanding on the 'phone.

After visiting two other country cat-fanciers, one with nothing and one with an adorable kitten fulfilling all the conditions except that it had been bespoken, I tried the London shops. Four of the great miscellaneous stores with live-stock departments failed me. The early spring (this was in early spring), they said, is a bad time for kittens; . . . I did, however, at last find one . . . and the quest was ended, and with it, I supposed, for me, for another ten years or so, any rapprochement with cats. — E. V. Lucas, in "Turning Things Over."

IN ANCIENT Athens the winners of the Dionysian contests were awarded what are known as Tripods which, as the name would imply, were three-legged affairs of bronze. It was the custom of the winners of the tripods to dedicate them, in turn, to the appropriate god and likewise to have erected a monument or pedestal upon which to give the tripod permanence display. Hence the name, Monument of Lysicrates rather than to Lysicrates.

Most of the monuments and pedestals were erected on what was known as the Street of the Tripods which, in ancient times, was about a mile long. Today the site of the street is covered with modern buildings, except for the small park where we find the Lysicrates structure. This is the only tripod monument now extant in Athens.

Just when the custom of awarding tripods was started we do not know, but apparently it was well established by 334 B. C., the year that the Lysicrates monument was dedicated. The structure is one of the oldest examples of pure Greek Corinthian design; indeed, one of the few existing examples of the pure Greek Corinthian.

The monument consists of three parts: the base, which is about fourteen feet square and of equal height; the circular colonnade with the space between the columns entirely closed up; and the cupola, the convex roof of which consists of a single block of marble from which arises an elaborate carved flower. The bronze tripod, long since vanished, stood upon this flower. The entire structure is thirty-four feet high.

The capitals of the six Corinthian columns, while badly mutilated, still reveal a design of marvelous beauty and carving that attests the great skill of the ancient craftsmen. Above the capitals is a frieze about ten inches high, carved in low relief and running entirely around the structure, the figures of which represent, as determined by archæologists, the adventure of Dionysus with the Tyrrhenian pirates as given in one of the Homeric hymns. From the ground it is impossible to distinguish the figures clearly, as the vicissitudes of time have all but obliterated the detail.

The Monument of Lysicrates is the only ancient structure in Athens that visitors can neither touch, sit on nor sit in. It is surrounded by a modern iron railing, just too far from the base to allow one the privilege of placing hands upon it. On the south side of the monument is an inscription, scarcely legible, which reads as follows: "Lysicrates, son of Lysitheides, of Kikynna, was Charagos. Theon was the flute player. Lysiases trained the boy choir." Note the three different Greek names all starting with "Lysi." Lysicrates, it appears, was the leader at the time the tripod was awarded. Aside from this, he does not appear in ancient history.

Pausanias, traveler and historian of the second century A. D., does not mention the monument in his writings of Athens. Indeed, there is a long gap in the history of this ancient structure. Some three hundred years ago, it became a part of a French convent; that is, instead of being torn down to make room for the building, it was utilized so as to become a part of it. It is to this fact, no doubt, that we owe its preservation. The convent was a refuge for travelers and Lord Byron used the monument to write in, access being gained to the interior of the circular part by the removal of a part of the marble slab between two columns. A short time after Byron's stay at Athens, the convent was destroyed by fire and the monument again left standing. It is interesting to note that, by this time, the square base had been completely engulfed by the ever-rising level of the ground. In 1831 the dirt was removed and the base brought to view as we now see it.

Der Geist der Duldsamkeit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

DULDSAMKEIT im Umgang mit Menschen ist eine Tugend, besonders wenn damit liebevolle Nachsicht und keine Frömmelei verbunden ist. Die Ermahnung: „Vertraget einer den andern in der Liebe", die der Apostel Paulus als Gefangener in Rom an die Christen zu Ephesus richtete, macht die geistige Bedeutung und das Wesen der Duldsamkeit klar.

Duldsamkeit im Umgang mit Menschen ist eine Tugend, die ein langes, geduldiges Suchen nach Licht und Verständnis verrät, wodurch starre uralte Gebräuche und blindes Festhalten an falschen Annahmen gemildert werden. Der von Vernunft geleitete Geist der Duldsamkeit hat sich mehr durch Überzeugung und Erziehung als durch Willenskraft oder Gewalt Bahn gebrochen. Die Befreiung von mittelalterlichen Glaubenslehren, die Entdeckungen der sogenannten Wissenschaft, die Ausdehnung von Handel und Verkehr, das zunehmende Würdigen des menschlichen Lebens und der menschlichen Freiheit, die Verbesserung gesellschaftlicher Zustände und bleibender Kulturfortschritt jeder Art, der zu dem Fortschritt in unserer Zeit den Anstoß gegeben hat, lassen seine stillen Umwälzungen und sein siegreiches Durchdringen erkennen. Demut hat das Denken von Frömmelei befreien helfen, und Höflichkeit und Feingefühl haben manch drohendes Mißverständnis beseitigt. Diese allgemeinen Seiten der Duldsamkeit sind alle mehr unmittelbar mit ihr als Tugend im Verkehr mit Menschen verknüpft; aber der das Leben und den Charakter des einzelnen modelnde und gestaltende Geist der Duldsamkeit kommt in gegenseitiger, liebevoller Verträglichkeit zum Ausdruck, besonders jener Verträglichkeit, die keine Rache oder Wiedervergeltung übt.

Nur „in der Liebe" kann man jene Verträglichkeit lernen, die die Duldsamkeit zu mehr als nur einer Tugend im Verkehr mit Menschen gestaltet und sie unter die Früchte des Geistes einreiht, die an „allerlei Gütigkeit und Gerechtigkeit und Wahrheit" teilhaben. In der Bergpredigt finden wir viele köstliche Lehren über Duldsamkeit, die viele Seiten des menschlichen Lebens behandeln: die Sanftmütigen, die das Erdreich besitzen werden; die Barmherzigen, die Barmherzigkeit erlangen werden; der Weise, der sich mit einem Widersacher schnell verträgt; der Geduldige, der seine Feinde liebt; der Gütige, der seinen Schuldnern vergibt, —alle weisen darauf hin, wie verschiedenartig Duldsamkeit im Alltagsleben geübt werden kann. Auch in vielen Gleichnissen des Meisters kommt eine duldsame Haltung zum Ausdruck wie z. B. das Übersehen des Rassen- und Glaubensunterschiedes in der Geschichte vom barmherzigen Samariter.

Wie das Evangelium vom Himmelreich ist die Lehre der Christlichen Wissenschaft ein Evangelium der Duldsamkeit und Verträglichkeit, wie wir auf Seite 444 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" sehen, wo Mrs. Eddy ihre Schüler ermahnt, „liebevoll und freundlich zu sein, nicht nur gegen die abweichenden Formen der Religion und Medizin, sondern auch gegen alle diejenigen, welche diese abweichenden Meinungen hegen". Und sie fügt hinzu: „Laßt uns auch darauf bedacht sein, immer ‚ein recht Gericht' zu richten und niemals vorschnell zu verurteilen. ‚So dir jemand einen Streich gibt auf deinen rechten Backen, dem biete den andern auch dar'. Das heißt, fürchte nicht, daß er dich für deine Langmut wiederum schlagen wird".

Als Paulus auf seiner 2. Missionsreise Athen, den damaligen Mittelpunkt griechischer Bildung, besuchte, baten ihn die dortigen Gelehrten, ihnen auf dem Gerichtsplatz das Evangelium von Christus Jesus zu erklären. Paulus, der sich über die Abgötterei der Athener sehr entsetzt hatte, erkannte die Wichtigkeit der Gelegenheit. Mit höflicher Rücksichtnahme auf ihre abweichenden Ansichten begann er ihnen zu zeigen, daß der „unbekannte Gott", dem sie „unwissend" Gottesdienst taten, der eine und alleinige Gott ist, der Schöpfer des Weltalls, der gemacht hat, daß „von einem Blut aller Menschen Geschlechter auf dem ganzen Erdboden wohnen . . . Denn in ihm leben, weben und sind wir; wie auch etliche Poeten bei euch gesagt haben: ‚Wir sind seines Geschlechts'". Zweifellos machte die duldsame Art des Paulus nicht nur auf die Athener einen günstigen Eindruck, sondern seine Rede bleibt auch für Leser unserer Tage ein Muster der Duldsamkeit. Bei seiner Rückkehr nach Jerusalem fand er jedoch, daß nicht bloß Juden sondern auch einige seiner Mitchristen seine duldsame Haltung gegenüber den Heidenchristen mißbilligten. Gefangen genommen, ins Gefängnis geworfen, nacheinander vor Felix, Festus und Agrippa verhört, wurde Paulus als Gefangener nach Rom gebracht, damit er sich an den Kaiser wenden könne. Wie klar muß Paulus gesehen haben, wie wichtig es ist, einander in Liebe zu vertragen, als er, während er um des Evangeliums willen in Gefangenschaft war, auf sein riesiges Arbeitsfeld zurückblickte!

Die Christliche Wissenschaft beleuchtet die unduldsamen Annahmen, die viele Blätter der Geschichte verdunkeln, mit dem herrlichen Lichte geistigen Verständnisses, und Mrs. Eddy schreibt (in dems. Buche, S. 94): „Tyrannei, Unduldsamkeit und Blutvergießen, wo sie sich auch finden, erwachsen aus der Annahme, daß der Unendliche nach dem Muster sterblicher Persönlichkeit, Leidenschaft und sterblichen Impulses gebildet ist". Um also den Geist wahrer Duldsamkeit zu erlangen, muß man Gott als den Geist, das unendlich Gute, und den zu Seinem Ebenbilde geschaffenen Menschen als geistig und vollkommen erkennen. Dieses rechte Verständnis Gottes und des Menschen befreit die Menschen von Knechtschaft jeder Art und befähigt sie, ihre Nächsten wie sich selber zu lieben.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

The Spirit of Tolerance

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOLERANCE is a social virtue, particularly when it involves charitable leniency and freedom from bigotry. "Forbearing one another in love," a phrase used by the Apostle Paul while a prisoner in Rome, in writing to the Christians at Ephesus, reveals the spiritual meaning and nature of tolerance.

The pathway of toleration as a social virtue indicates a long, patient quest for light and understanding whereby to modify the rigidity of age-old customs and blind conformity to false beliefs. Disciplined by reason, the spirit of tolerance has won its way by means of persuasion and education, rather than by will power or force. Its silent revolutions and victorious achievements may be seen in release from medieval dogmatism, in the discoveries of science, so called, in the expansion of trade and commerce, in the growing regard for human life and liberty, in the improvement of social conditions, and in every form of enduring cultural advancement that has given impetus to modern progress. Humility has helped to free thought from bigotry, and courtesy and tact have been the solvents in many a threatened misunderstanding. All these general aspects of toleration are more immediately concerned with it as a social virtue, but the spirit of tolerance which molds and fashions individual life and character is found in "forbearing one another in love," especially that feature of forbearance which refrains from retaliation or retribution.

Only "in love" can one learn that form of forbearance which makes tolerance more than a social virtue, and places it among the fruits of the Spirit, as having part in "all goodness and righteousness and truth." In the Sermon on the Mount are to be found many precious lessons in tolerance, dealing with many phases of human life: the meek, inheriting the earth; the merciful, obtaining mercy; the wise, agreeing with an adversary quickly; the patient, loving one's enemies; the kindly, forgiving one's debtors—these point to some of the everyday ways in which tolerance may be practiced. Many of the Master's parables, also, may be regarded as expressing a tolerant bearing, such as that of overlooking race and creed in the story of the good Samaritan.

Like the gospel of the kingdom of heaven, the doctrine of Christian Science is one of tolerance and forbearance, as may be seen on page 444 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where Mrs. Eddy advises her students "to be charitable and kind, not only towards differing forms of religion and medicine, but to those who hold these differing opinions." And she adds: "Let us also be careful always to 'judge righteous judgment,' and never to condemn rashly. 'Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also.' That is, Fear not that he will smite thee again for thy forbearance."

When, on his second missionary journey, Paul visited Athens, then the center of Greek culture, he was invited to explain the gospel of Christ Jesus to the Areopagites on Mars Hill. Paul, who had been greatly stirred by the idolatry of the Athenians, recognized the importance of the occasion. With courteous consideration for their differing opinions, he began by showing how the "unknown God," whom they "ignorantly" worshipped, was the one and only God, the creator of the universe, who had made "of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth . . . for in him we live, and move, and have our being: as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring." Not only did Paul's tolerant manner doubtless make a favorable impression upon the Athenians, but his speech remains for modern readers as an example of tolerance. Yet, upon his return to Jerusalem, he found not only Jews, but certain of his fellow Christians, alienated from him because of his tolerant attitude towards the Gentile Christians. Arrested, thrown into prison, tried successively before Felix, Festus, and Agrippa, Paul was carried to Rome, a prisoner, that he might appeal to Cæsar. Looking back over the vast field of his labors, while thus in bonds for the gospel's sake, how clearly Paul must have seen the importance of "forbearing one another in love."

Christian Science throws upon the intolerant beliefs that have darkened many pages of history the glorious light of spiritual understanding, and Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 94), "Tyranny, intolerance, and bloodshed, wherever found, arise from the belief that the infinite is formed after the pattern of mortal personality, passion, and impulse." To acquire, then, the true spirit of tolerance, one needs to know God as Spirit, infinite good, and man made in His likeness, as spiritual and perfect. This right understanding of God and man frees men from bondage of every sort, and enables them to love their neighbors as themselves.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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The Encyclopædia

"If I could set the moon upon
This table," said my friend,
"Among the standard poets
And brochures without end,
And noble prints of old Japan,
How empty they would seem,
By that encyclopædia
Of whim and glittering dream."

—VACHEL LINDSAY, in "The Congo and Other Poems."

Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The Butterfly and the Academy

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

IF THE Royal Academy treated Whistler rather unkindly while he was with us, it has now made a handsome if somewhat belated apology to his memory. For the outstanding feature of its spring exhibition at Burlington House is the fact that two pictures by his pupil, Walter Greaves, have been purchased for the nation by the president and council under the terms of the Chantrey bequest. These two pictures are "Old Battersea Bridge" and a full-length portrait of a woman, entitled "The Green Dress," both of which were painted more than 30 years ago under the strong influence of "The Master." Greaves was originally a boatman who, with his brother, used to row Whistler about the Thames in the 'sixties of the last century. He began painting as an amateur, and he was already elderly before he was "discovered." Both these paintings will go to the Tate Gallery when the Royal Academy closes.

These ancient but very acceptable paintings by Walter Greaves are not the only memorials of the past in this year's Academy. Another feature of the exhibition is a group of portraits by Sir James Guthrie, who rarely exhibited in London during his lifetime, though for many years he was the honored president of the Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh. Guthrie is now considered to have been the chief and leading portrait painter of the "Glasgow School," and his full-length of "Sir John Gilmour, Bt." at the Academy shows what a work of art a modern presentation portrait may be. To say that Guthrie combined the dignity of Velazquez with the virility of Raeburn and the color subtlety of Whistler is to name the three masters of his choice and give some idea perhaps of the charm and distinction of his personal style.

Further evidence is to hand of the earnest manner in which the Royal Academy is this year seeking to make amends for its past neglect of painters of distinction outside its ranks. For many years Henry Tonks, the colleague of Philip Wilson Steer, was professor of art at the Slade School attached to University College, London. It is more than a generation since any work of his has been seen at the Academy, but in this year's exhibition is his delightfully luminous interior with figures entitled "Spring Days," which has also been bought for the nation under the terms of the Chantrey bequest. Though Professor Tonks has now retired from the Slade School, in this picture, painted only two years ago, the veteran shows all the mastery and delicacy which distinguishes his scholarly yet impressionist masterpieces of the past.

Another highly respected veteran who this year makes his first appearance at the Royal Academy is the distinguished etcher, Muirhead Bone, who shows a large and masterly chalk drawing of "The Golden Horn From Galata Bridge." Other distinguished members of the New English Art Club represented at the Academy this year include Sir Charles Holmes and Ethel Walker.

Modern Element Strong

While these "memories of the past" constitute an important and significant feature of this year's Academy, yet it is only fair to add that the modern element is stronger than ever this year. Generally speaking, the colors are gayer and brighter than last year, while the trend of most canvases is decorative rather than illustrative. Quite a number of promising and pleasant paintings are by new exhibitors, and while there are relatively few works which stand out prominently, the average is good and probably higher than usual.

Augustus John, R. A., easily maintains his supremacy this year in the realm of portraiture, his principal work being a fine, breezy and well-searched-out portrait of the Irish poet, W. B. Yeats. He also shows a swagger and decorative full-length portrait of Lord d'Abernon, in his ambassadorial attire and the robes of the Order of the Bath. A third John portrait—very gay in its light color—depicts "Brenda, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Olive St. J. Gogarty." Orpen is not quite up to his usual form this year, and while he shows an attractive painting of "Miss Alexander," in pink, and two capable male portraits, his subject-pictures are experiments in a new style and new color scheme which at present look very tentative. Gerald Kelly shows yet another of his polished and sensitively refined portraits of his wife, "Jane XXXI." Francis Dodd, Glyn Philpot and Walter Russell also maintain their reputations as portrait painters with works of ability.

Dod Procter again shows the best undraped figure in the exhibition in her brilliantly modeled "Tall Child," pathetic in characterization and warmer and more luminous in color than usual. Laura Knight is as bright and vivacious as we expect in one of her characteristic circus subjects, while Flora Lion shows a sympathetic portrait of Mrs. Leonard Rees—the popular "Pandora" of the Sunday Times. The veteran woman Associate Mrs. Annie Swynnerton, also shows a richly colored child's portrait, "Colwyn, eldest son of Viscount St. Davids, as well as a delightfully fresh green landscape entitled "Green Summer."

Four New Associates

While there is a large number of exceedingly pleasant little landscapes in oils by a number of artists, there is no work in this section this year that really stands out. Clausen, Arnesby Brown, Oliver Hall, Lamorna Birch and Adrian Stokes send characteristic works, and the president, Sir William Llewellyn—usually represented only by official portraits—breaks new ground very pleasantly in his cool and delicately atmospheric "Red Castle, Lunan Bay Scotland." Alfred J. Munnings, who is an accomplished landscape artist as well as a famous painter of horses, reveals his varied gifts to good effect in his equestrian portrait of Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood.

Just before the opening of this Academy four artists were newly elected Associates, namely, George Belcher, Reginald G. Brundrit, Frederick William Elwell and Walter Thomas Monnington. Belcher is the best known of these, famous for his humorous drawings in Punch, his admirable engraved portrait studies and his very individual still-life paintings, in which models of ships usually figure. These are admirable in their quality and no doubt helped to scure his election as A. R. A., though he has sent nothing to the Academy this year. R. G. Brundrit is a capable landscape painter, particularly of Yorkshire scenery. He has sent three paintings this year, his best effort perhaps being his view of "The Flamborough Coast." Frederick Elwell is a conscientious genre painter whose finished style is well seen in his painting entitled "The Squire," which shows morning prayers in an English country house, the red-coated squire reading from the Bible to his assembled family and servants. It is a typical scene in a typical English country household, and, painted with meticulous care and tenderness, it is a pleasant document of domestic customs.

Walter Thomas Monnington, though a young man, already well known as the Rome priseman who painted the "Queen Anne" decorative panel in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster. Though he has been able to show only a few drawings and studies this year, this brilliant young student from the Slade School should be an important contributor to future Academy exhibitions.

An innovation made this year is that the South Rooms, usually devoted to water colors and black-and-white, are now given to oil paintings, room having been made for the drawings in two other galleries. A review of this section must be held over till next week, but it may be said at once that the black-and-white section is exceedingly strong this year, while the sculpture is perhaps less interesting than usual.

Block and Camera Prints

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

FOR the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Arts, May 18-20, the Brooklyn Museum has arranged fresh exhibitions in several departments as companions for the federation's own presentations, which include a collection of colored reproductions selected by Allan Eaton, a group of 20 American paintings which is just finishing a long western and southern tour, and a newly assembled group of 50 contemporary American pictures which are to be shown for the remainder of May in Brooklyn, and at the Worcester Art Museum during June. The latter group is to be at Williams College during the period of the Institute of Politics, and later will be shown at Rochester, N. Y.; Dayton, O., and Columbus, O.

Until June 30 at the Brooklyn Museum is being held the fifth annual exhibition of block prints assembled by the Print Club of Philadelphia. Fiske Boyd's "Interior," which is one of the American Institute of Graphic Arts' 50 prints of the year, was awarded the Mildred Boericke Prize for the best print in the show. Honorable mentions went to I. J. Sanger for "Connecticut Village," which also is one of the 50 prints of the year, and to Charles M. Capps for "Low Water."

School Friezes

Ernest W. Watson, instructor in the museum's weekly class in block printing, is represented by "A Cornish Fishing Village." Among the prints not previously described in these columns, we noticed a winter scene by Edward L. Palmer which attains to a satisfyingly complete effect through the use of two tones of blue. Two horses attached to a pung, and their driver, are pulling away from a partially built house on a snowy hillside. Three gossiping Negro women indicate in "Ol' Mississip'" M. J. Gallagher's understanding of characterization in figures. Stylization of plant forms and the feather arrangement of a swan are carried through without eccentricity and to good decorative purpose in "Villa d'Este," by Clayton E. Jenkins. Enfiltration of light through the massed foliage of great trees is handsomely managed by Charles R. Gardner in "River Bank."

In a corridor adjoining the print room at the museum there is being shown through May 21 work done in the pictorial drawing classes in several grades of the Brooklyn elementary schools. Some of the projects are elaborate in their use of processions of animals. Apparently these are group productions, with separate figures done by various hands and assembled in a composition according to the group's taste. One of the most effective groups is an aquarium frieze, with the undersea tonalities helping, apparently, to attain a harmonized color scheme.

The Audac Group

Also at the Brooklyn Museum, and continuing until July 1, is the elaborate exhibition by the American Union of Decorative Artists and Craftsmen, containing photographs of special interest, and an astonishing number of new drawings, lithographs and woodcuts by Rockwell Kent. These are largely illustrations for books to be published soon—a new edition of "Canterbury Tales" for Covici Friede, a new edition of "Beowolf" for Random House, and "City Child," by Salem Robinson, to be published by the Colophon. Through all these illustrations there is evident Mr. Kent's knowledge and inventiveness in the field of fairy tales and legends. His recapture of the heartiness of the Chaucerian characters is proof of Mr. Kent's historical imagination. The antique flavor is as unmistakable as Mr. Kent's own style, and the two flow together smoothly. This artist has a clear kinship with primitive impulses of expression, as may be noticed in the naïveté of the "City Child" series.

True Photography

Also in the Audac show are photographic prints indicating the scope that camera work has found in the fields of industry and advertising. These prints are first of all required to be clear, and to have in each instance a central idea, a reason for being. Pictorial they are, but this is because they are finding new patterns and form rhythms in depicting machines and their products, in searching out the essential character of each subject. For a long time Alfred Steiglitz was perhaps the best-known photographer to make a virtue of the camera's peculiar qualities. When many others were attempting to disguise their medium by seeking mezzotint effects, he was exploring the possibilities of recording with precision the texture, form and play of light on objects in nature. Art museums have added his prints to their collections.

In Brooklyn Margaret Bourke-White ranges before us the amazing great pipe loops used in natural gas areas, the pattern of threads in a weaving machine and an astonishing vertical train of gears in an automobile factory with a workman appearing ludicrously small at their base, controlling the movement of the monster. Sara Parson discovers for us the teeming incidents of a small patch of beach at low tide, and makes a composition out of a woman's slender hands washing the luncheon china and glassware. Arthur Gerlach's arrangement of bowls, cups and pitchers satisfies the eye with its balanced notes. Edward Steichen's ingenious design for a silk pattern, achieved through the cross lighting of a symmetrical arrangement of many pairs of lenses is an original production that is made up of many strangely pleasing relationships of forms and their shadows.

E. C. S.

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W. B. Yeats: From a Painting by Augustus John.

'Jack o' Lantern'

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT Wyndham's Theater, Miss Violet Melnotte, by arrangement with Mrs. Edgar Wallace, presents "Jack o' Lantern," a drama of modern life, by George Goodchild and James Dawson. Produced by Joseph Cunningham. The cast:

Sir Charles Wallington	Edmund Willard
Tobias Lantern	Bernard Brunecl
A Police Constable	Frank Waller
A Watchman	James C. Aubrey
Kate Banting	Sybil Wise
Sam Knudge	John E. Coyle
Sir Randolph Cantler	A. Brandon-Cremer
A Sergeant	Bernard Brunecl
Wall	T. Gordon Blyth
Herr Hugo Michels	Paul Neville
Sonia Pelling	Zillah Bateman
Dr. Devinne	Coningsby Brierley
Inspector John Wrench	Ivan Samson
Superintendent Sweeting	James C. Aubrey
Jim Banting	Charles Garry
Mother McGill	Louie Emery

Next to ingenuity of invention, the most essential ingredient in that curious mixture known as a "mystery-thriller" is speed. Speed sweeps the rising tide of suspicion, intrigue, the onlooker's guesswork, the general alarms and excursions of the hunted malefactor in an accelerated thrill toward the final and cunningly belated solution. Speed secures our momentary credulity. Speed conceals from us—at least until the aftermath of critical analysis—the unrealities and incongruities of the plot.

Unfortunately Messrs. Goodchild and Dawson, the joint authors of "Jack o' Lantern," have overlooked this important factor in the shaping of their play. Or, possibly, they aimed at higher form of drama than the "mystery - thriller." Their subtitle certainly seems to indicate their ambition. But they have overleaped themselves in piling the crude melodrama of the fictional underworld onto the probing of a dual personality.

Years ago the German author Paul Lindau wrote a powerful drama called "Der Andere," of which a version was introduced to England by the late Arthur Bourchier. It was a masterly study of a man in whom good and evil struggled for supremacy. There is more than an echo of this play—presumably an entirely fortuitous echo—in "Jack o' Lantern," in which the subconscious mentality of a distinguished, respected, and entirely upright individual has become the tool of an appalling vengeance.

The theme has its dramatic possibilities and—in the present case—is given a twist which, at the outset, holds the promise of an engrossing development. But, in the hands of the familiar group of "mystery-thriller" protagonists, it proves merely a drag on the wheel of strange fortunes and an obstacle to the familiar moves of the game. Rival detectives, one stolid, obtuse and bowler-hatted, the other romantic and efficient; a soft-footed Indian servant who represents the inevitable "red herring"; a beautiful maiden dragged in for the sake of the love-interest; figures at a moonlit window; clamorous members of the underworld, and a voluble German chief of police gather round the central figure to give such support as they can to a slow-moving and only occasionally exciting example of traditional melodrama.

The chief burden of the play rests on the shoulders of Mr. Willard. He carries it well and, in the earlier scenes, with a suave dignity which remains firm in the quicksands of talk. If he is later driven to overemphasis, it is rather the fault of the authors' lurid colors than of his own conception of the part. As his pretty ward, Miss Zillah Bateman is charming or perturbed, according to the demands of a conventional heroine. The cheerful little family doctor of Mr. Brierley, the robust Teuton of Mr. Neville and the young detective-lover of Mr. Samson do what they can to bring their respective parts to life, but they have to deal with types rather than with characters. Mr. Coyle is better served by his authors. His relatively small rôle of a little Cockney crook determined to run straight stands out as an amusing, well - observed thumbnail sketch, whipping the scenes in which he appears into animation and some semblance of actuality.

J. T. G.

New Play at the Abbey Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dublin

AT THE Abbey Theater, "The Moon in the Yellow River," a new play by E. W. Tocher, produced by Lennox Robinson. The cast:

Agnes	Maureen Delaney
Blanaid	Sheilah Richards
Tausch	Fred Johnson
Aunt Columba	Eileen Crowe
George	Arthur Shields
Captain Potts	Michael J. Dolan
Dobelle	F. J. McCormick
Willie	U. Wright
Darrell Blake	Denis O'Dea
Commandant Lanagan	P. J. Carolan

A crowded house greeted this second play from the pen of Mr. Tocher, one of the newest recruits to the ranks of Irish playwrights, whose first dramatic effort, "The Old Lady Says 'No,'" caused something of a sensation in Irish theater circles some two years ago.

Contrary to expectation, Mr. Tocher's new three-act drama, "The Moon in the Yellow River," which received its première at the Abbey Theater at the end of April, has not added greatly to his laurels as a playwright, though undoubtedly it has its great moments and gives promise of better things to come.

Though it contains many witty sallies, it is a strange medley of undeveloped philosophical ideas. It teems with lofty patriotism and aims at the revelation of the New Ireland that will appear when the tumult and the shouting cease.

Dramatically, the piece has many defects, and the hand of the novice is noticeable from start to finish. It would, however, need a master of stagecraft such as a Tchekov or a Toller to carry Mr. Tocher's wealth of ideas successfully across the footlights. Though the author freely used the lash of satire in an attempt to hold the attention of his audiences, they left the theater interested but bewildered. A caricature of a "gunman" and the words put into the mouths of several of the characters provoked protests from an extreme Republican element in the auditorium during the performance. It is not unlikely that a hot controversy will follow for his German engineer—Tausch—low. (Mr. Tocher knows his Ireland, exclaims after listening patiently to wordy warfare. "This is not a country, it is a grand debating society.")

The backbone of the plot is an attempt by revolutionaries to bomb an electric power station, the handiwork of Tausch. Troops arrive in time to foil the attempt, but the revolutionary leader (Darrell Blake) falls trying "to embrace the moon in the Yellow River," to quote Li Po's line. The "Moon" of the title symbolises Irish nationality seen through the muddy waters of modern material progress—or so it would seem from the stage version.

The success the play obtained owed much to the fine production of Mr. Robinson, and to the Abbey players, whose acting was of the first order. Of outstanding merit in an all-round splendid cast was Mr. Johnson's Tausch. Miss Crowe as Aunt Columba played the rôle of an advanced feminist with thrilling realism. Miss Delaney, the darling of the Abbey gods, is seen in her favorite type of part as Agnes, the dominating, good-natured family servant.

'Le Million'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—René Clair has entered London as a conqueror. His first talkie to be shown here, "Sous les Toits de Paris," was a positive triumph; and its successor, "Le Million," exhibited at the Phoenix Theater, would be described as even better, did the superative admit of degrees of comparison.

"Le Million" is one of the few films that can follow a "Silly Symphony" without causing an impression of anticlimax. It is the story of a young French artist who wins 1,000,000 francs in a lottery, only to discover that the old coat in which he has put the ticket has been given to a tramp. A chase for the coat finally leads the young man to disguise himself as one of the chorus at the opera, anxiously waiting for the leading tenor, who has bought the coat at a pawnbroker's, to cast it on the ground before a duel. But other people have heard of the prize concealed in the jacket, and half the singers and audience turn out to be waiting for the same opportunity.

When at last it arrives the coat is flung with magnificent style from one member of the gang to another, the artist rushing after it and tackling his opponents for all the world as though it were an international Rugby match. This superb example of cinematic metaphor is the best scene in the film, in which throughout there is a unity between the musical commentary and the photographed action.

"Le Million" is notable also for a remarkable technical device. The introduction of two English spectators of the story, who comment on it now and then, makes the picture completely intelligible to those who have forgotten their French, or who never had any.

'The Crime at Blossoms'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Embassy Theater, "The Crime at Blossoms," by Mordaunt Shairp. Beginning April 21, 1931. The cast:

Mrs. Woodman	Margery Phipps-Walker
A Laundry Girl	Eileen Collins-James
Valerie Merryman	Joyce Bland
Christopher Merryman	Colin Clive
Mr. Palmer	Harold Young
Mr. Plummer	John Boxer
Mrs. Carrington	Joan Hickson
Mr. Carrington	Richard Haines
The Rev. Charles Stern	H. O. Nicholson
A Char-a banc Driver	John Boxer
A Fat Lady	Laura Webster
Her Daughter	Eileen Collins-James
A Child	Mavis Edwards
A Superior Husband	Eric Webber
A Superior Wife	Pamela Kelly
A Boy with a Concertina	Ronald Ritchie
An Artist	Alan Kitching
An Old Lady	Mary Symonds
Her Son	Clifford Evans
A very late Visitor	Ivor Barnard

In a certain sense this is a play about crime. In a much profounder sense, it is a protest against plays about crime, against films about crime, against books and newspaper reports of crime, against everything that raucously tries to concentrate the attention on things of evil repute. "The Crime at Blossoms" is a play that many editors and film producers could see with great profit to themselves and their public.

Valerie Merryman and her shiftless young husband, Christopher, own a cottage in which a homicide has been committed. At her wits' end for money, Valerie decides to admit the public at a shilling a head to the room in which the deed has been done. She sells relics of the former occupants of the cottage to the credulous, and, out of it all makes heaps of money. Christopher, finally, horrified at the lengths to which the thing has gone, insists that it must stop, only to find that his wife, who began it half humorously as a means of paying their debts, gets a vicious delight out of it and refuses to stop. At the height of the dispute between Christopher and Valerie, the slayer appears from behind a curtain, and his whole aspect's complete defeat of the audience's expectation makes his entrance a great moment of the theater. Ivor Barnard in this part told the true story of the crime finely, but no speech could be so eloquent as the moment of silence in which he stood revealing to Valerie in his mute forlornness the depth of her injustice.

Serious as the play's intention is, it is shot through with humor. In the first act, Christopher's adroit handling of an unpaid tradesman, who comes in to present his overdue account, and goes out promising to send along a sample of a 240 lawn mower, is a piece of first-rate comedy. Colin Clive plays Christopher firmly and amusingly, as the pleasant fellow that he was, though he scarcely suggests the less attractive side of his character strongly enough. Miss Joyce Bland shows the gradual deterioration and final saving of the young wife's character with great subtlety and skill; and the sight-seeing crowd, with its old lady who thought she was visiting a cottage where Queen Elizabeth once slept, its highly superior husband and wife, and its initial-carving young man with a concertina, should be commended.

Repertory as a Conserver

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

WHILE Eva Le Gallienne is not taking the award of the Pulitzer prize to "Alison's House" as a cause for self-congratulation for having chosen the play for performance at the Civic Repertory Theater this season, she does feel that the event has been a just recognition of Susan Glaspell's talent, and a reward for her willingness to submit plays for repertory performance. "Alison's House" was given 27 times this season at the Fourteenth Street Theater, and on May 11 began an indefinite engagement at the Rits, under Lee Shubert's auspices. He has the right to take it on tour next season. Beginning in the fall of 1932 it will resume its place in the Civic Repertory Theater's program along with Miss Glaspell's "Inheritors."

This episode of "Alison's House" proves, Miss Le Gallienne remarks, that the repertory system tends to nurture the appeal of news plays, presenting them not too often, but building up their best drawing powers through performances that are gauged in their frequency according to the degree of appeal they develop. Many a play that might thus be assisted into a moderate success, Miss Le Gallienne believes, is not being given its full chance of survival under the usual producing system, which almost at once puts aside the plays that do not immediately show box-office strength.

Katharine Cornell, Too

Katharine Cornell, who has one of the best-liked plays of the New York season in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," has long wanted to adopt the repertory plan. With the aid of the piece she is now acting at the Empire Theater, she has a corner stone for beginning next season to build up a permanent repertory company in plays of her own choice. If Miss Cornell makes a go of it, and there seems to be no good reason why she should not, the impetus for the return of the theater to customs that prevailed for centuries will be strengthened.

So used are younger playgoers in the United States to the theater as it is now organized that they hardly suspect that the system of selecting a special cast for each play has been in general practice for less than 40 years. Less than 30 years ago Charles Frohman's Empire Theater Stock Company was disbanded. Richard Mansfield built up his reputation on a repertory basis, or that phase of it that was called the actor-manager system. Until well into the century, long after the star system came in, actor-managers from England and France toured the United States. The Irish Players were a true repertory group. Their native plays made such an impression in America that they had much to do with starting the vital movement for a provincial drama, as developed at the University of North Carolina.

The Stellar Guild

Stars are not predominantly in fashion now. Possibly this is because the variety of fresh viewpoints in the contemporary theater is more favorable toward interest in plays. Certainly Miss Le Gallienne has not built up her success on the basis of the player's appeal, for the repertory has clearly not been chosen to exploit herself. In the same way the Theater Guild of New York has prospered for more than a decade with the play as the basis for operation. Some of the players have been kept on year after year, and thus the Guild has taken on one side of the repertory plan—the building of a permanent company, or at least the nucleus of one. That the Guild may some time establish a repertory group is not impossible. It has all the machinery at hand in the form of players used to working together and a long list of past productions.

Mrs. Fiske's Plans

Mrs. Fiske has never altogether abandoned the repertory plan, though she has often devoted whole seasons to single plays. This year she has been experimenting with several revivals from her repertory, with the result that a definite public interest has been manifested in "Becky Sharp." So she will make another presentation of that next season in New York and elsewhere. Jane Cowl, too, though she has used only two plays, has found the repertory plan to be of value this past season in adjusting herself to playgoing responses.

That is a great merit of repertory—it requires an individual play to bear no more load than it can carry. If there is only one audience a week for it, other plays can be used to fill out the quota of eight performances. It is a conserving plan, whereas the requirement of the single play system, that a piece must be a "smash" or close at once, is wasteful or dramatic material, discouraging to beginning playwrights, and disheartening to players.

Too much credit cannot be given to Miss Le Gallienne for her steadfastness to the repertory idea of giving occasional performances to a play that cannot draw continuously, and refusing to wear out quickly an offering that could be run continuously. Sir Herbert Tree was once asked, when a repertory plan was projected in London, how long, in his opinion such a theater would exist. His reply was at once penetrating and prophetic: "Until it strikes a success." Miss Le Gallienne's plan has survived because she has refused to be budged from it by the several successes she has struck.

It was on this true repertory plan that the Moscow Art Theater flourished for 25 years, then going on a new basis because of the government pressure that required all playhouses to come into line as mechanisms for propaganda and education. We cannot but feel that repertory, as Miss Le Gallienne has been practicing it for five years at the Fourteenth Street Theater, is inherently in character with the economic and artistic nature of the drama, and is bound to return to favor.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Ballet in London

By EDWIN EVANS

LONDON

DURING the 20 years of Diaghileff's reign the terms "Ballet" and "Russian Ballet" were held to be practically interchangeable. There were one or two feeble attempts to produce "British Ballet," but the results were negligible, and the very term fell into disrepute as implying at least a streak of amateurishness.

Meanwhile Diaghileff himself, realizing that the nationality of the performers does not necessarily impart itself to ballets, the composers and scenic decorators of which own other allegiances, had dropped the term "Russian," and substituted his own name—as he should have done from the first. After Diaghileff's passing, when it became apparent that no hope could be entertained of maintaining his Ballet as a corporate entity, two conclusions forced themselves upon those interested in the art of the dance.

One was that any venture which either aimed at continuing, or even invited comparison with, Diaghileff's individual achievement would invite and perhaps deserve disaster. The other was that since Diaghileff had discarded the word "Russian," it would be an error of judgment to replace it by any other geographical term. The ballet is international, as it always was, even in the days when it was called Russian. What is happening in London is not the promotion of a ballet specifically called British, but the cultivation of an art whose ancestral tradition has been enriched by many countries—France, Italy, Russia, Spain among others.

New Choreographers

Even under the Diaghileff régime the chief difficulty was always that of discovering choreographers with imagination and originality of outlook. At the outset it was thought that this difficulty would prove unsurmountable once his own choreographers ceased to be available. There apprehensions have proved groundless. Already two choreographers have given proof of outstanding talent: Miss Ninette de Valois, who has produced for the Camargo Society Debussy's "Danse Sacrée et Danse Profane," Grétry's "Céphale et Procris," Bliss's "Rout" and Milhaud's "La Création du Monde"; and Frederick Ashton, the chief choreographer of the Ballet Club, to whom we owe "Pomona" (Lambert), "Capriol" (Peter Warlock) "Follow your Saint" (John Dowland), "Mars and Venus" (Scarlatti) and his most recent production, "Façade" (William Walton). Considerable promise is also shown by Miss Susan Salaman of the Ballet Club, particularly in a series of choreographic comments of continental spiciness upon standard British sports—"Le Cricket," "Le Rugby," "Le Boxing," respectively to music by Arthur Benjamin, Francis Poulenc and Lord Berners.

The two most recent programs are typical. That now running at the Ballet Club is of course presented with piano accompaniment, the indefatigable pianist being Hugh Bradford (a ballet by whom is shortly to be produced by Miss Ninette de Valois at the Old Vic). It comprises "Les Sylphides," "Le Cricket," the Adagio from Tchaikovsky's "Lac des Cygnes," Nijinsky's version of "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" to Leonard Borwick's wonderfully effective transcription of Debussy's music, a series of solos and duets, and "Mars and Venus." The dancers are a captivating company. Apart from Markova—the youngest member of the disbanded Diaghileff Ballet—who may be regarded as a "guest" performer, there are three exceptionally fine dancers in Pearl Argyle, Prudence Hyman and Diana Gould. Add Andrée Howard and Maud Lloyd, and there are five who would grace any program. On the male side, apart from Harold Turner, absent on other engagements, there is Frederick Ashton, the choreographer, who is no mean dancer, and William Chappell, who not only dances well but designs exquisite dresses for some of Ashton's productions.

Three New Ballets

The third program of the Camargo Society, presented at the Cambridge Theater on April 26 and 27, comprised five ballets, of which three were new. The first of these was a delightful interpretation of Glinka's Valse-Fantaisie by Mme. Karsavina, who took the principal part in it. Here we had pure romanticism, as shown by the quotation, "Toutes les nuits je te vois en rêve, et je te vois souriant gracieusement," which constituted the whole scenario. It was delightfully presented in a stage convention which might be First Empire, with effective costumes by Mrs. Grace Lovat Fraser. For Mme. Karsavina it was a personal triumph—yet another to add to her long tally.

The next new ballet was Milhaud's "La Création du Monde," in a stage setting designed by Edward Wolfe It is an imagined Negro ritual commemorating the Creation and Miss Ninette de Valois has succeeded in one of the most difficult tasks that can confront a choregrapher: that of presenting dignity and seriousness whilst using elements that lend themselves to grotesque interpretation. Despite a chocolate-colored corps de ballet, strange ceremonial masks, and bright colored costumes, the effect was impressive, as a solemn rite sincerely presented. Mr. Wolfe's warm tones and bold design made a pictorial effect of great beauty. Miss de Valois herself took no part in the ballet but appeared at the close to acknowledge a well-earned ovation.

Some time ago William Walton arranged an orchestral suite from the music he had written for the recitation of Miss Edith Sitwell's poems. This Suite, with additions from the same source, has now become the basis of a ballet bearing the same title, "Façade." In form it is a divertissement of loosely connected numbers, all strongly tinged, as is the music, with parody. Ten dancers take part in it, all from the Ballet Club, except Mme. Lopokova, who is the Milkmaid in an amusing Swiss Yodeling Song, and dances with Frederick Ashton what is surely the most diverting Tango ever danced. Alice Markova's contribution is a delightful Polka, well contrived to display her wonderfully clean technique. There is a charming pas de quatre in the form of a waltz, the four dancers being Pearl Argyle, Diana Gould, Maud Lloyd and Prudence Hyman. The stage setting, devised by John Armstrong, is in keeping with the rest, that is to say, elegantly humorous and fanciful.

Earlier in the evening Mme. Lopokova had appeared in a more serious venue: "Follow your Saint" (The Passionate Pavan), one of the two revivals originally presented by her at the Arts Theater. The other was the miniature ballet, "Mars and Venus," to music by Scarlatti, which was originally an episode in the recent production of "Jew Süss." Both are "invented"—to use the older terminology—by Frederick Ashton and "dressed" by William Chappell, the former of whom appeared in the "Pavan," and the latter in both ballets.

Looking back on the two programs, one retains a general impression, first of all, of thoroughness. Nothing is left to chance. The Camargo productions are given only two performances, but as much care is devoted to them as if they were to run for a season. Those of the Ballet Club, of course, are given more frequently. Then one is struck by the profusion and variety of the talent displayed. In Mme. Karsavina's Danse Fantaisie, for instance, were many young dancers of great promise, among whom Miss Molly Radcliffe deserves special mention. Milhaud's Negro ritual called more for grouping than for individual accomplishment. But there was Pearl Argyle's graceful personation of Venus in both programs, with Andrée Howard and Prudence Hyman as her attendant nymphs; and there was Diana Gould, grave and gay—grave in "Les Sylphides," gay in the gay company of "Façade," where her proud elegance was characteristically prominent among the four waltzers, and gravely gay leading the Fielders in "Le Cricket" as played at the Ballet Club.

The Cincinnati May Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cincinnati, O.

CINCINNATI'S twenty-ninth biennial May Music Festival, held in Music Hall from May 5 to May 9, was somewhat uneven in merit and achievement. To Cincinnatians its chief interest lay in the fact that it introduced, as its musical director, Eugene Goossens, who next season becomes conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. For Mr. Goossens the festival was something of a triumph. His work throughout the six concerts was of a high degree of excellence. His talent won immediate recognition from his audience and, even if there were mental reservations as to certain aspects of his performances, it was generally felt that he had more than done his part to make the festival a success and that the orchestra would be in very competent hands next winter.

The weakness of the festival lay in the ranks of the soloists. Lily Pons, coloraturs soprano, and the veteran tenor, Dan Beddoe, carried off chief honors in this field, and neither artist appeared in other than a purely solo capacity. Mme. Pons carried all before her, at the Thursday matinee, by her magnificent singing of the aria of the Queen of Night from Act II of "The Magic Flute," the Bell Song from "Lakmé" and the Mad Scene from "Lucia." Mr. Beddoe literally brought the audience to its feet at the final concert for his singing of "Onaway! Awake Beloved" and an aria from "Der Freischütz." Coe Glade was heard to advantage at the Thursday afternoon concert.

Much had been expected of Walter Widdop, tenor, and Muriel Brunskill, contralto, both English singers and both making American debuts at the festival. Neither made a wholly favorable impression. Mr. Widdop did not convince one that he is a true tenor but seemed rather to be a high baritone brought up into the tenor classification. His topmost tones were consistently pinched and in the upper middle voice his tone was often curiously unmusical. He revealed, however, a grasp of style and an interpretative flair which carried him over some bad spots. Miss Brunskill's is fundamentally a magnificent voice, rich, dark and beautiful. It is also extraordinarily powerful, and herein lies its chief weakness, for the singer seems unable to keep tonal volume under control, and the voice too frequently loses its focus and becomes less tone than gorgeous sound.

Of the other soloists Jeannette Vreeland, soprano, Dan Gridley, tenor, and Herbert Gould, bass, fared best. All sang beautifully the music assigned them. Editha Fleischer, soprano, gave every evidence of her superb musicianship and fine intelligence, but save in the Kaminski "Magnificat" was seriously hampered by not being in good voice. Others in the soloist list were Eleanor Reynolds, contralto, Guy Harris, tenor, and Fraser Gange, baritone. Incidental solos were handled by Katherine Hall, Carol Mathes Tiemeyer, Mary Conrey Thuman, George J. Muhlhauser, Robert J. Thuman, Edward Woelters and Elmar Becker.

The chorus augmented for different performances by choral units from the College and Conservatory of Music, the Orpheus Club and children from the public schools and the St. Lawrence School, was superb throughout the festival The tone left nothing to be desired at any time and the flexibility and surety of its work was all that could have been asked. The male choirs were numerically weak but their tone was unusually pure and musical. It was truly a virtuoso body of singers and reflected great honor on Alfred Hartzell, the chorus master.

The climax of the festival was reached on the second night with the superb performance of Mahler's Eighth Symphony, the "Symphony of a Thousand." Conductor, orchestra, chorus and soloist united to make this one of the most memorable festival performances of recent years. Extremely fine, also, was the performance of the Brahms "Requiem" which opened the festival as a memorial to the late Frank Van der Stucken. Pierné's "Children's Crusade" was exquisitely done, revealing the wonderful quality of the children's chorus. Honegger's "King David," the Kaminski "Magnificat" and Delius's "Sea Drift" also had good performances.

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," paired with the Brahms "Requiem" at the first concert, suffered both from its inherent musical weakness and from the none too good work by the soloists. The uneven merit of the soloist list also damaged the performances of Bach's "Phoebus and Pan" and the first act of "Tannhäuser," the latter done in the Paris version.

The Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, taking part in all performances, did some fine work, notably in the Mahler, in the Mozart music of the third concert and in Scriabin's "Prometheus," given at the Saturday matinee. In the latter work Daniel Ericourt rendered digital service for his playing of the pianoforte passages of the score.

The two ultramodern concerts were a bit "scrappy" as to program material and arrangement, because of last minute changes of soloists and music. If the twenty-ninth May Festival was not musically up to usual standards, it was still tremendously interesting and not a little stimulating.

'Rodelinda' at Northampton

By L. A. SLOPER

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

FOR operatic adventure in the United States, one looks elsewhere than to the large, established opera companies. For contemporary experiments, one goes to Philadelphia; for musical archæology, to Northampton. The Philadelphia Grand Opera Company offers us "Wozzeck." The music department of Smith College, at the instigation of Prof. Werner Josten, exhibits Monteverdian and Handelian antiques. Thus on May 9 Handel's "Rodelinda" was presented in the Academy of Music for the first time in America, the fifth of Mr. Josten's revivals.

In recent years in Germany there has been a movement for restoring the operas of Handel to the stage. Even in England the voice of the scholar has been raised to remind the public that Handel the composer we appear was perhaps no less great than Handel the author of the oratorios. For inauguration of the German revivals, "Rodelinda" was the opera chosen. It was presented at Göttingen June 26, 1920. That was probably its first performance for more than a century.

"Rodelinda" had its initial performance in London, Feb. 13, 1725. It had a considerable success, but apparently public interest was excited less by Handel's music than by the gown worn by Mme. Cuzzoni, who sang the name part. This creation of brown silk with silver trimming profoundly stirred the intellectual and æsthetic faculties of the feminine members of the audiences. Indeed, as Newman Flower tells us in his biography of Handel, Mme. Cuzzoni at once set a fashion and gave the opera a vogue.

The performance at Northampton could not count on such adventitious aid. Miss Mabel Garrison, the latest successor of Mme. Cuzzoni, was indeed as pleasing to look upon as to hear. She wore successively gowns of black and gold, of pure black and then of pure gold. But the audience in the Academy of Music was drawn mostly from academic and musical circles, and while it was by no means insusceptible to beauty of costuming, its interests were primarily musical. Thus Handel's music, no doubt, had a much better hearing on this occasion than it had 206 years earlier.

Eric Stahlberg

Mabel Garrison in the Title Rôle of Handel's "Rodelinda" as Presented by the Music Department of Smith College.

An Absurd Libretto

It may as well be confessed that although much of the score stirs admiration today, there was little in the production to encourage those who want to restore Handel's operas to the active stage repertory. The libretto of "Rodelinda" is too absurd, its dramatic conventions too hopelessly antiquated, to permit of its being set before the subscribers to a modern opera house. No doubt those who fostered the campaign to return Handel to the theater have given up the idea by now; we have heard little of it lately. Mr. Josten, of course, must not be regarded as a member of that group. His motives are historical and antiquarian. He is rewarded by the interest of practitioners, students and lovers of music.

This libretto which we have called absurd recounts the adventures and emotions of Bertaric, a Lombard King of the sixth century, and his consort, Rodelinda. Bertaric has been deposed and exiled by Grimwald, who aspires to the hand of Rodelinda as well as to the throne. Garibald, too, has his eye on the kingly station, while acting as a lieutenant of Grimwald. The return of Bertaric, the plotting of the conspirators and the final reunion of the royal pair and the discomfiture of their enemies are depicted in a series of incredible incidents. The librettist (Haym) was concerned neither for motivation nor for plausibility. According to the conventions of the period, the personages come and go at unlikely times and places, visible or invisible to their associates according to the requirements of the plot. There is the usual misunderstanding, the languishing in a dungeon, the mysterious release, the despair that precedes the happy conclusion—all forecasting, you see, the better-built libretto of "Fidelio."

All this implies an audience willing to accept the conventions in order to investigate the music in its proper setting. The edition of the score used by Mr. Josten was that prepared by Dr. Oskar Hagen for the Göttingen production—with certain changes. The English text of Bayard Quincy Morgan was employed. This edition preserves what one presumes to be the authentic atmosphere. It contains music of by no means even inspiration. Passages of great beauty and significance alternate with measures of meaningless ornamentation and tedious repetition.

But there is beauty enough easily to justify the Northampton adventure. Some of the airs given to Rodelinda (as the "Ho Perduto" and the "Ombre, piante") and to Bertaric (as the "Confusa si miri" and the "Con rauco mormorio") are of a moving pathos and loveliness. Against these must be set samples of the workaday Handel, turning out an opera to keep up the supply: the ornamentations interminably strung out at the most improbable moments; the unconvincing common-time raging of Grimwald in Act II; the insouciance of Bertaric's announcement of the dispatching of Garibald in the last scene. Handel certainly does not consistently characterize his persons; yet by the sounding of a chord or the turn of a phrase he can establish a dramatic atmosphere for some of his situations.

Historical Interest

Still, the interest is historical and musical, rather than contemporary and dramatic. An opera with one duet and one chorus can hardly be offered to a public brought up on Wagner and Verdi. But because of the historical and musical interest of the revival, those who took part in it earned the gratitude of musical scholars and students. Mr. Josten's orchestra—composed as previously of undergraduates reinforced by professional wind players—had greatly improved since "Orfeo" was presented in 1929. Miss Garrison, the most experienced of the singers, was supported by Janice Krausnaar, (Hadwig), Donald Beltz (Bertaric), Kurtiss Brownell (Grimwald), Howard Laramy (Garibald), and Carl Theman (Hunolf). Probably the greatest individual success of the evening was scored by little Miss Sally Lou Madeira, who took the silent part of Flavius, the King's son. Perhaps because she realized the impossibility of dramatic realization of the piece, she simply acted herself, to the delight of the audience.

Mr. Josten deserves highest credit for the whole undertaking, which he directed with artistic discrimination, giving full value to Handel's musical points. He was badly advised, however, in interpolating at the beginning of the second act a dance divertissement to music of Rameau. This episode was inappropriate dramatically and musically. Miss Margaret Linley designed effective settings and costumes.

'Bush Fire'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Fortune Theater, the People's National Theater, under the direction of Nancy Price and B. Ricketts, presents "Bush Fire," a play by Harry Tighe, beginning April 27, 1931. The cast:

Martha ..... Nancy Price
Marjorie ..... Mary Hinton
Jim ..... Charles Carson

Mr. Tighe's play sets its action in an up-country homestead in Australia and focuses its attention on two women and a man. The title, as a note on the program points out, is suggestive of slow burning, and the play sets out to show the forces of jealousy slowly roused in a plain, simple, drudging daughter of the soil by the presence of a vivacious, unscrupulous, sophisticated daughter of the city.

To confine the play to three characters is to impose a technical difficulty the author does not altogether overcome, for the action too often drags and the dialogue lacks grip. But the cardinal weakness of the play lies deeper than technical issues. The story itself lacks surprise and lags in the telling. The story, however, is not the essential interest of a play. Who could tell the story of "Hamlet"? It must reside in the characters, in the workings of their thoughts and in the sympathetic interest evoked by their experiences in the hearts of the audience.

These characters have no validity except what the players can bestow. Miss Price, with no material worthy of her powers, manages to give the part of the simple drudge a semblance of life; Miss Hinton succeeds in making the Jezebel attractive, and Mr. Carson, in the thankless part of the pursued man, endeavors to make us share his dilemma. The dialogue, however, is trite and never illuminates the characters. Laughter in the wrong place is devastating, and it is the best tribute I can pay to the performances of the three players that, by virtue of the skilled acting, they were able to suppress that unwelcome laughter and to command our appreciation in a piece that was not worthy of so much attention.

Mei Lan-fang's Tour

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING—Mei Lan-fang has left Peiping with a company of 40 actors for Manila, Singapore, Java, Sumatra, the Dutch East Indies and the Malay States. Mr. Mei will return to Peiping in September.

The actor wishes the large Chinese communities in the South Seas to have an opportunity to see again the best in Chinese classical and modern drama. He will use a number of the plays produced in the United States a year ago.

The South Seas tour is sponsored by Chinese Chambers of Commerce in the cities he is to visit.

The archives of the Schubert Society in Vienna have been enriched by the addition of the original manuscripts of four songs of Franz Schubert—songs which are rarely sung in public, and which are excluded from most editions of the composer's works as their authenticity had not hitherto been established. These songs, unlike the 600 others by Schubert which are set to German words, are for an Italian text by Metastasio and closely follow the Italian methods. They were composed in 1820, on the occasion of the betrothal of a friend of Schubert's, Josef von Spaun, to a lady from South Tyrol. For long the MSS. had been in the possession of a family in Upper Austria, but thanks to the initiative of Dr. Hainisch of Linz, a son of the former President of the Republic, they have now found their way to the society's archives, where they will be available to all music students.

The music festival conducted by the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, May 19 to 22, closes with the first production of the choral ballet, "Sahdji," music by William Grant Still, scenario by Richard Bruce and Alain Locke, and of the opera, "The Marriage of Aude," music by Bernard Rogers, book by Charles Rodds.

CORRECTION NOTICE

In a recent advertisement for the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, appearing in The Christian Science Monitor, the authorship of Frank Craven's comedy classic, "That's Gratitude," was inadvertently ascribed to John Golden. Mr. Golden is, of course, the producer. Mr. Craven is the author of the play which is now appearing at the Blackstone Theatre in Chicago.

'Sadko' Introduced to Rome

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

PRAISE is due the Teatro Reale dell'Opera for having presented this year a number of works of different periods and countries which had not previously appeared on its repertory list. The latest of these is "Sadko," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, which has just been put on an Italian stage for the first time.

"Sadko" makes it possible for the Italian public to become acquainted with Rimsky-Korsakoff as a composed of opera, and the acquaintance is a pleasure to all who bring a sane curiosity to music and not a sense of conservatism. The opera is not revolutionary, in any sense, but it has the power to transport us to a different clime and far-off country; a journey both pleasing and instructive, and always full of interest.

Beside Moussorgsky and Stravinsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff seems to represent the common sense of the middle classes as opposed to the audacities of genius. Balance is his chief characteristic; a balance which is premeditated and, in a certain sense, professorial rather than the natural outcome of the elements belonging to an operatic work. Before starting his work, he knows so exactly what proportions go to make it up that his art is not an experiment but a profession well defined in all its aspects—in fact, bureaucratized. If we wished to make a comparison between Rimsky-Korsakoff and his great colleagues mentioned above, we should represent him as the chemist and the others as the researchers who discover new products and new systems.

A Slavonic Flavor

"Sadko" is a part of a very effective prop to sustain this comparison. The opera carries us to the domain of Russian legends and is, therefore, rich in popular matter: dance-rhythms, Oriental cadences (there is a frequent use of Grecian modes) and vivid color, all of which help to lend a Slavonic flavor; but when we come to the final reckoning, we perceive that the whole thing has not risen beyond the simplest illustrations. Feeling, force, the dramatic—we look for those in vain in "Sadko," in which characters have no relief, episodes give no sense of dash or contrast and the same formal perfection makes us feel surfeited as with too many sweets.

To be explicit; here is a story full of humanity and dramatic contrasts It is quite logical to support these with a strong sense of color, an atmosphere of strangeness, and by something which stands outside our ordinary life; but the work lacks just the atmosphere, the sense of the primitive, which would have so improved certain scenes, that play of color and blending of light and shade which give the necessary variety to the life of a work of art.

Sadko is a kind of Russian Orpheus who brings about the success of his enterprises with his singing; for instance, a river is made to appear between the lake of Novgorod and the sea. This song of Sadko's is one of the weakest points of the whole opera; a song composed with a great deal of art, full of good intentions with regard to originality, but how far from being able to affect the rivers or the gods of the sea; at most, it might move a professor of counterpoint and orchestration.

Only at one point does the picture attain to some relief. That is in the fourth scene, of great length but the best of all. We are aware of greater realism, more vivid coloring and a richer orchestration. But even here we feel in the presence of a decorative art which is lacking in the dynamic force necessary to a true work of art.

Lest these words be thought too severe, it is as well to state that though "Sadko" is not one of the finest operas, it deserves consideration as something accomplished, as a highly estimable illustration; it is like a luminous piece of tapestry, and if we look at it from this point of view it will certainly appear excellent.

Production Good

Given the character of the opera, it is easy to imagine the difficulties in presenting it, especially scenically, but the performance given by the Teatro Reale deserves great praise.

The musical part went excellently. Marinuzzi conducted with a verve and mastery worthy of the highest admiration. He extracted all the treasures from a beautiful score which is certainly the best and most interesting part of the work; at the same time, the demands made by song and the visual sense were not neglected. The balance was maintained throughout.

Benoit was responsible for the scenic effects, which were suggested by some sketches of his father's and were well carried out. Sanine made heroic efforts to compose colored and moving pictures with his arrangement of crowds, but the stage of the Teatro Reale is certainly not so big as one might wish, and had there been fewer people I believe the effect would have been enhanced. Pericle Ansaldo was responsible for the excellent lighting and accouterments. The chorus, which is of great importance in this opera, was always at its best, thanks to the care of Maestro Morosine.

The principal part was taken by the tenor Taccani, who sang with great art and certainty, giving all the necessary relief to the character. Saraceni was good in the part of the Princess of the Ocean and so was Pederzini as the wife of Sadko. All the other numerous artists were excellent, especially Vaghi with his very beautiful voice.

The opera was greeted with lively applause.

Detroit Civic Opera

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Detroit, Mich.

ABSENCE of governmental recognition of the opera house and the theater in the United States makes any public gesture on behalf of either assume a perhaps magnified importance. That is why the annual chapters of American musical history being written by the Detroit Civic Opera Association are of more than purely local interest.

For the third consecutive spring this enterprising organization has given a season of standard opera, a venture underwritten by a group of Detroiters, but contributed to by the city itself to the extent of the services of the orchestra. This is possible through the fact that the city provides an annual open-air series by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra on Belle Isle each summer. By the comparatively simple process of hiring the orchestra for 10 weeks and then directing that it devote two of them to the rehearsals and performances of the Detroit Civic Opera Society the City Council is enabled to make a heavy contribution to the effort of the local committee to provide an annual season of opera.

Each year public interest in the venture has increased, and although this present spring has found conditions less favorable to amusement and entertainment than for many years past, the gross attendance at the five performances in Orchestra Hall was greater than in the two previous years. The closing production, Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," drew an overflow audience.

This concern with what some might consider the sordid side of an enterprise which is primarily artistic is justified by the fact that all that warrants a continuation of the society's work is the public's response. If that does not grow, there is no encouragement for those who must give of their time and energy and funds beyond any expectation of financial profit.

On the artistic side, this season was a definite improvement over its predecessors, though it was not without faults, to be sure. The schedule called for Bizet's "Carmen," Puccini's "La Bohème," "Tosca" and "Madam Butterfly" and Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel." They were sung at intervals of two days.

As in other years, the chorus was recruited locally and trained by Thaddeus Wronski, to whose untiring energy and optimistic persistence the entire Civic Opera stands as a monument; and, except that the group was too large to be handled advantageously on the stage, it gave splendid account of itself. Giacomo Spadoni came on from the Chicago Civic Opera a couple of weeks ahead to teach the chorus its stage business, and although the foreign languages had been learned by rote the performance would have done credit vocally and dramatically to a professional body. In another year it is likely that Director Wronski will reduce somewhat the number of his singers in this department, and thereby gain in mobility.

The ballet, also, was provided as before by a local teacher, Theodore J. Smith, and although it fell somewhat short of the professional tone of the rest of the productions it did provide a divertissement following "Hansel and Gretel" that was wholly charming.

Peter J. Donigan, long associated with the Chicago opera, designed settings which in several instances were more than ordinarily effective.

For the principal parts, artists were brought from the east, for the most part those who had participated in the previous seasons—Bianca Saroya for the rôles of Mimi and Tosca; Lorna Doone Jackson to be Carmen, Ethel Fox to sing Micaela and Gretel; petite Hizi Koyke for Cio-Cio-San; Dmitri Onofrei and Edward Molitore to carry the tenor rôles; Giuseppe Interrante, Henri Scott and Mario Valle to preside somewhat lower down on the staff, and the veteran basso Natale Cervi in at least one rôle and usually two in every opera except "Hansel and Gretel."

The orchestra, between 40 and 50 members of the Detroit Symphony, was in charge of that batonless wizard, Fulgenzio Guerrieri, and without exception the performances moved with dispatch and a wholly professional air.

The fact that this year as never before the fashionable element of the city indorsed the performances by their presence gave the series a metropolitan flavor which will unquestionably make it so much easier to reach the public with it next year.

The Detroit Civic Opera is not "civic opera" as we find it in Europe and South America, but it is a shade more "civic" than in most other American cities, and may be pointing the way toward a millennium in which this expensive but very satisfying form of art will be regarded by the authorities as just as essential to community culture as a public library or an art museum.

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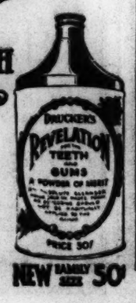
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TULANE LEADS IN QUALIFIERS

Tar Heels, 1930 Champions, Start Well to Defend Southern Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 16—A record entry of athletes, representing 20 of the 23 members of the Southern Conference, appeared at Legion Field here yesterday for the preliminary events of the ninth annual track and field meet. Perfect weather, a fast track, and an enthusiastic crowd greeted the competitors.

University of North Carolina, champions of the 1930 meet, again made an impressive showing by placing in seven events. The chief Tar Heel strength, however, is expected in the distance races and pole vault. Considering the absence of C. M. Farmer '32, great sprinter, the Tar Heel showing was excellent.

Tulane became a strong favorite to take the meet by qualifying 10 men in the 10 preliminary events and capturing first place in five of the trial events. Louisiana surprised by qualifying eight, while Alabama, Auburn, and Virginia showed expected strength by qualifying seven times each.

While the showing in the field events was rather poor, the track events were unusually fast. The big surprise of the day found Capt. F. G. Wisner '31 of Virginia winning his heats in both the 100 and 220-yard dashes and placing in the broad jump. His time of 9.8s. tied the Conference record for the 100-yard dash. R. A. Bradley '32 of Alabama, a strong favorite, won his heat in 10 seconds after receiving a setback penalty.

The big feature of the day came when John Brownlee '33 of Duke University, recognized chiefly for his sprinting ability, set a new Conference record in the 220-yard low hurdles when he covered the course in 24s. The previous record, set by Beard of Auburn, was 24s. Calvert Decoligney '32, Tulane, won both of his heats in the low and high hurdles. The summary:

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES

First Heat—Won by Calvert Decoligney '32, Tulane; J. W. Maddox '31, Georgia, second; E. J. Lacoste '32, Louisiana, third. Time—15.1s.

Second Heat—Won by A. C. Moreau '33, Louisiana; Jack Stewart '32, Auburn, second; T. A. Dees Jr. '33, Virginia, third. Time—15.3s.

100-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by R. A. Bradley '32, Alabama; J. K. Smith '31, University of North Carolina, second. Time—10s.

Second Heat—Won by F. G. Wisner Jr. '31, Virginia; A. E. Massey Jr. '31, Tulane, second. Time—9.8s. (Tied record.)

Third Heat—Won by H. W. Whatley '31, Tulane; W. E. Butler '32, Louisiana, second. Time—10.1s.

Fourth Heat—Won by J. S. Kelly 32, Kentucky; H. B. Smith Jr., Alabama, second. Time—10s.

440-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by W. V. Joyce '33, Alabama; E. T. Miller '33, Tulane, second; E. D. Floyd '32, North Carolina State, third; C. W. Adams '33, Clemson, fourth. Time—49.3s.

Second Heat—Won by L. S. Weil '32, University of North Carolina; A. G. Klamke '31, Louisiana, second; G. M. Woodward '32, Vanderbilt, third; T. W. Hutchins '32, Louisiana, fourth. Time—49.9s.

220-YARD DASH

First Heat—Won by H. B. Smith Jr. '31, Alabama; H. W. Whatley '31, Tulane, second. Time—21.8s.

Second Heat—Won by J. S. Kelly '32, Kentucky; J. K. Smith '31, University of North Carolina, second. Time—21.7s.

Third Heat—Won by R. A. Bradley '32, Alabama; R. D. Owen '31, Georgia, second. Time—21.9s.

Fourth Heat—Won by F. G. Wisner Jr. '31, Virginia; B. M. Leigh '32, Mississippi A. & M., second. Time—22.1s.

220-YARD LOW HURDLES

First Heat—Won by John Brownlee '33, Duke; F. W. Slusser '32, University of North Carolina, second; R. R. Lipe '31, Alabama, third. Time—24s. (New Conference record.)

Second Heat—Won by Calvert Decoligney '32, Tulane; J. W. Maddox '31, Georgia, second; J. C. King '33, Vanderbilt, third. Time—24.5s.

880-YARD RUN

First Heat—Won by C. H. Barron '31, Sewanee; R. C. Krasky '31, Alabama, second; Hunsdon Cary Jr. '32, Virginia, third; K. B. Davis '31, Mississippi A. & M., fourth. Time—1m. 59.9s.

Second Heat—Won by G. H. McGinn '32, North Carolina State; E. D. Romm '31, V. M. I., second; H. J. Shull Jr. '31, Vanderbilt, third; J. C. Crane '33, Tennessee, fourth. Time—2m. 1s.

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J. S. Oelkers '30, Tulane; J. L. Swart '32, V. P. I.; C. A. Cox '32, Miss. A. & M.; J. C. H. Bryant '32, Virginia; H. H. Hickman '32, Tennessee; S. P. Schectman '32, Alabama; W. R. Coleman Jr. '31, Auburn; Joseph Jenkins '33, Florida; R. H. Powell '32, Louisiana; J. T. Cain '33, Georgia Technology. Best distance—44ft. 7¾in.

DISCUS THROW QUALIFIERS

J. C. H. Bryant '32, Virginia; F. C. Payne '33, Tulane; Joseph Jenkins '33, Florida; E. P. Dameron '31, University of North Carolina; J. S. Oelkers '30, Tulane; T. R. Brown '32, University of North Carolina; W. A. Coln '32, Clemson; W. R. Coleman Jr. '31, Auburn; G. M. Beard '32, Auburn; C. A. Cox '32, Miss. A. & M. Best distance—130ft. 10⅝in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP QUALIFIERS

R. D. Owen '31, Georgia; H. P. Fulmer '33, Duke; F. G. Wisner Jr. '31, Virginia; McLane, Kentucky; J. S. Kelly '32, Kentucky; Leroy Bethea '31, Florida; O. P. Johson '31, Florida; J. A. Hendrix '30, Louisiana; S. S. Bowman '32, Louisiana; J. L. Wells '31, Miss. A. & M. Best distance—22ft. 9in.

JAVELIN THROW QUALIFIERS

V. C. Haynes '32, Tulane; S. P. Robinson '30, Auburn; T. R. Brown '32, University North Carolina; D. D. Wright '32, V. M. I.; C. E. Creel '31, Auburn; C. W. O'Neill '32, Tulane; M. J. Cavana '32, Kentucky; W. M. Ross '33, Vanderbilt; G. M. Beard '32, Auburn; D. G. Zimmerman Jr. '33, Tulane. Best distance—179ft. ½in.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	21	15	.583
San Francisco	19	17	.528
Hollywood	19	18	.514
Oakland	17	17	.500
Los Angeles	17	18	.486
Missions	18	19	.486
Sacramento	17	19	.472
Seattle	16	21	.432

RESULTS MAY 15

Sacramento 1, San Francisco 0.
Missions 5, Seattle 4.
Hollywood 10, Oakland 4.
Los Angeles 10, Portland 9.

GAME ENDS AT 1:15 A. M.

LOS ANGELES, May 16 (AP)—Until 1:15 a. m. today Portland and Los Angeles battled for a victory in a 16-inning night baseball game, and after 4h. 5m. the Angels won, 10 to 9. The score stood at 7-all from the ninth to the sixteenth inning. Ballou, the fourth Los Angeles pitcher, who held out during the last few hours of the struggle, was credited with the win. Portland protested the game, which was dragged out by bickering because a hit in the first inning was ruled a two-bagger instead of a home run when it landed in an inaccessible point in the outfield.

POLO PONIES SENT AHEAD

BUENOS AIRES, May 16 (AP)—The Argentine polo team, which sails for the United States in July for a series of matches, is shipping its ponies more than a month ahead in order that they may have plenty of time to become acclimated. Twenty ponies belonging to the Santa Paulo team left today and as many more will follow. Members of the Argentine team are Manuel Andrade, Juan Reynal, Alfredo Harrington and Andres Gazzotti.

Over Seven Score Racing Yachts Now Being Built

An Outstanding Feature of This Year's Construction Is the Preponderance of the So-Called Auxiliary—New York Y. C. Has Agreed on Rating System

When more than a dozen Massachusetts naval architects draw plans from which over seven score new yachts are being built in the country and some abroad, at an estimated expense of something more than $1,000,000, it would seem to indicate that hundreds of business men, with their families and friends are preparing to spend days, weeks, and perhaps months on Old Ocean in craft embodying the latest ideas in construction equipment and rig.

It is true that the list of the yacht creations of 1931 by Massachusetts designers is considerably shorter than that compiled during the high tide of yacht building four years ago, and that the amount that is being expended in Massachusetts boat yards is much less than last when a couple of $500,000 cup defenders were being set up. Nevertheless it is a fine fleet of new craft.

The fleet that assembles in the lower reaches of the Thomas for the Harvard and Yale regatta this year will fall short of the great armada of 1930, when over 700 boats were banked on either side of the course, but the number of new auxiliaries, power boats and racing craft in other ports will be an impressive one.

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the list is the preponderance of the so-called auxiliary. Old-time yachtsmen will recall many hours at the oars of a tender towing a heavy sailing craft in a flat calm. The era of nonracing sailing craft has evidently departed, for all time. Not only has the auxiliary become popular with those who love the hum of the breeze through the rigging and the feel of the wave at the wheel; but it is rapidly becoming a non-negligible fighting factor in the competitive department of yachting, as shown by the increasing number of races which are being arranged with or without the motor sealed. One of the leading racing organizations in the country, the Corinthian Yacht Club at Marblehead, which holds an average of 40 races each season, has adopted a system of rating auxiliaries, and will have classes for them in some of its regattas. The race committee of the New York Y. C. has also expressed a willingness to provide classes for these auxiliaries or cruisers, with the yachts using an agreed rating system, which indicates that the premier organization in the country is progressive in recognizing new competitive conditions.

At least four of these new Massachusetts-designed yachts have been entered for the transatlantic race this summer, and several others will participate in the Cape May race in June, while a dozen will undoubtedly start in the different sectional events of the Cruising Club of America. It is also interesting to note that foreigners are paying tribute to the ability, ingenuity and skill of American naval architects, for plans from their drawing boards have been dispatched to Porto Rico, Germany, Estonia, Finland and even to Australia and New Zealand.

On the other hand, one of the largest of the yachts to be laid down in a Massachusetts boat yard this year is a 100-foot power cruiser from plans by a firm of German designers. It is one of the first instances in which German ideas of yacht construction has been carried out in this country, although the German sonder boat design was a popular expression of small boat racing for seven years before the war. Several English and Norwegian naval architects, however, designed yachts constructed in American boat yards.

COTTON WINNER AT SOUTHPORT

Turns in His First Major Golf Victory With Card of 287

SOUTHPORT, Eng., May 16 (AP)—Henry Cotton, 24-year-old British professional, yesterday won the $7500 Southport professional golf tournament with a 72-hole score of 287. It was his first major golf victory, although he has been up with the leaders for the last two or three years. He was a runnerup in this tournament last year and finished eighth in the British open behind Bobby Jones.

Cotton has been much in the golfing eye this spring by his refusal to accept the terms laid down for candidates by the selection committee intrusted with picking a team for the Ryder Cup matches. His main objection was that if he went over with the team and won the United States open he wanted to stay over there and cash in on it instead of coming back with the team. He may go over on his own to try for the major golf prizes on the other side.

Archie E. W. Compston, the tall British professional who once beat Walter C. Hagen 18 up and 17 to play in a 72-hole match, was second with 289 and Horton Smith, the American, and Percy Alliss, British bred professional of a Berlin club, third with 290.

Behind the first four leaders were Bert Hodson and Tomasco Genta, Argentine open champion tied for fifth at 292, Marco Churio, also of Argentina, and W. H. Davies, British Ryder Cup player, tied for seventh with 293 and Abe Mitchell, British professional, alone at 294 for ninth place. Fred Robson, also of the Ryder Cup team, was tenth with 295.

Tony Manero of Elmsford, N. Y., had a 298, 11 strokes behind Cotton, while Joe Kirkwood, the trick-shot artist of New York, withdrew after the third round when his 54-hole total was 231.

The two other Argentine players, Jose Jurado, the captain, and Hector Freccerro, could not match the fine play of Churio and Genta, and finished with totals of 313 and 312, respectively. Len Holland, the medalist, finished far back with a 303. He had a poor 80 Thursday.

Joe Turnesa, last American to finish, had a 76 for a 72-hole total of 305. Turnesa went well in the qualifying rounds, taking second place behind Holland, but in the tournament proper he was always over par, and Thursday stroked a fatal 79 in the second round. It was a thrilling finish with Compston, Mitchell and Ted Ray still out when Cotton posted his score. As it turned out, only Compston had a chance.

Three holes from home Compston needed three 4s to tie. He got the first one, then ran into trouble on the seventeenth and eighteenth, taking 5s on each. He almost sank a long putt for a birdie 3 on the seventeenth, but it missed and his next lipped the cup.

"There's lots of guineas on this one," he said when he hit the long putt. There were and they went to Cotton.

George Duncan, captain of the 1929 Ryder Cup team, which defeated Walter Hagen's United States team, and Syd Easterbrook yesterday were named by the selection committee to two of the three remaining places on this year's Ryder Cup squad.

MISS HUNTER AND HYSLOP LEAD

Dorothy Hunter, girl's junior champion of Massachusetts, and Newton E. Hyslop of the Albemarle Golf Club, West Newton, led a field of 47 pairs in the qualifying round of the Massachusetts state club pairs mixed foursome golf championship at the Dedham Country and Polo Club, Friday, with a score of 80. Margaret Curtis and Buck Whittemore of Essex Country Club, Manchester, and Mary Parkinson and W. H. Hunter of Dedham Country and Polo Club, tied for second place with scores of 82.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Boston 5, Worcester P. I. 1.
Colgate 5, Brown 1.
Georgetown 8, Holy Cross 1.
Harvard 8½, Pennsylvania 1½.
Princeton 7½, Dartmouth 1½.

RAIN SPOILS MANY MATCHES

Five First-Class Cricket Contests Literally Washed Out

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	First innings Won	Lost	Won	Lost	Pts
Gloucestershire	3	0	0	1	48
Somersetshire	1	0	0	2	21
Middlesex	1	0	1	0	20
Glamorganshire	1	1	0	0	15
Kent	1	0	0	0	15
Lancashire	1	0	0	0	15
Nottinghamshire	1	1	0	0	15
Sussex	1	0	0	0	15
Yorkshire	1	0	0	0	15
Derbyshire	0	1	2	0	10
Surrey	0	1	1	1	8
Hampshire	0	1	1	0	5
Worcestershire	0	1	1	0	5
Leicestershire	0	0	0	1	3
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	1	3
Essex	0	3	0	0	0
Warwickshire	0	2	0	0	0

The side winning a match outright is awarded 15 points; the side leading in the first innings of an incompleted match five points; the side behind in the first innings of an incompleted match three points.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON, May 16—This season's "brighter cricket" which has given the games followers so much enthralling play to talk about since the English county championship started March 1 was dulled yesterday by a heavy rain that literally washed out all five first-class matches due for completion, which means the public was deprived of another keen thrill associated with the name of Gloucestershire. This western county, identified in history with W. G. Grace, greatest all-round cricketer of all time, required 313 runs in its second innings against Middlesex, at Lords Ground, here, and had a whole day in which to get them. From the visitors' dramatic performance in three consecutive quick-time wins previously, there is no doubt they would have got runs or got out and the spectators would have got a kick out of the proceeding in either case.

In the short period of play possible yesterday, Gloucestershire men did score 46 for the loss of one wicket. They extract only three points from game, however, because Middlesex led the first knock, 258 runs to 200. The home players' second venture produced four runs fewer than the first. Scoring did not rule particularly high and the most noteworthy individual contributions were: 83 by the famous J. W. Hearne, in Middlesex's first innings; 78 by G. C. Newman in Middlesex's second, 40 by Herbert Smith, in Gloucestershire's first.

Somersetshire, runner-up in the standing with less than half of Gloucestershire's total points, found Surrey in great scoring form at The Oval ground here Thursday, when P. G. H. Fender hit 139 not out, Andrew Sandham 131, J. B. Hobbs 128. There was colorful cricket under the shadow of the drab old Gasworks at Kennington when these heroes were at the wicket, and Thursday more than 500 runs were put up in the course of the day's play. Five hundred and seventy-nine for four wickets was Surrey's total when Fender declared the innings closed with a lead of 241 over Somersetshire's 338. The high shot in the visitor's display was 155, by C. C. Case.

There were three first-class matches outside the country championship and all were left drawn. The dashing young New Zealanders, captained by T. C. Lowry, former skipper of Cambridge University, who led the first New Zealand side here in 1927, were bright and breezy as usual against Hampshire, and it looked like setting the county a big task in the fourth innings when play was terminated by the weather. The tourists batted first at Southampton and knocked up 271, of which J. L. Kerr, one of the "new chums" on the team, made 88. C. S. Dempster, highest scorer in first-class cricket so far this season, gathered 21. The latter entered three figures for the second occasion this summer when the New Zealanders were at the wicket for the second time and made 106 out of a total of 161 for four wickets. Hampshire's first innings produced 190 and would have provided something far less impressive if C. P. Mead, left-handed veteran, had not stepped into the breach with a stand of 96.

B. W. Hone gave another impressive display in batting for Oxford in the Dark Blues match with Leicestershire and war responsible for 137 runs of the university's first innings total of 291. The next best effort was 32 by E. Willings, who also bowled well enough to capture six Leicestershire wickets for 75. The top scorer for Leicesterahire was L. G. Berry, with 55. When rain put an end to play, Oxford's second visit to the crease had yielded 32 runs for no wickets.

The great rival university, Cambridge, was engaged against Yorkshire and didn't fare too well. The Cantabs batted first for 179, which was 197 fewer than the northerners put together. Herbert Sutcliffe, renowned test match player, hit 173 not out before Yorkshire declared its innings closed. Batting for the second time, Cambridge lost three wickets for the average cost of 31 runs. The best returns for the Light Blues were: 54 by Capt. G. D. Kemp-Welch; 44 by J. Davies; and 36 by R. K. Human.

TRAYNOR'S HIT BEATS GIANTS

His Single in Tenth Gives Mitchell His First Defeat

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	14	4	.778
New York	14	7	.667
Boston	13	9	.591
Chicago	11	9	.550
Pittsburgh	12	12	.500
Philadelphia	9	14	.391
Brooklyn	9	15	.375
Cincinnati	5	17	.227

RESULTS MAY 15

Pittsburgh 3, New York 2 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 10, Philadelphia 5.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis at Boston (postponed).

Second division clubs had the upper hand in the National League on Friday. Pittsburgh defeated the New York Giants, 3 to 2, in 10 innings, while Brooklyn was winning from Chicago, 6 to 4. Cincinnati took both ends of a doubleheader from Philadelphia, 10 to 5 and 7 to 5. The standing remains unchanged, with the Pirates fifth, Philadelphia sixth, then Brooklyn and Cincinnati, in the second division. For the third successive day, the Boston Braves and St. Louis Cardinals were unable to play because of the weather.

A timely single by Pie Traynor in the tenth inning scored George Grantham from second base with the winning run for the Pirates. Clarence Mitchell, veteran New York left-hander, went the route, but failed in his attempt to make it six straight victories for the season. He had as his opponent Larry French, another left-hander, who kept 10 New York hits well scattered. The Pirates made 11 hits off Mitchell. Jackson's triple and Verger's long fly gave the Giants a run in the second. An error by Jackson on Traynor's grounder, and a single by Regan in the fourth, tied the score. A Grantham double and Comorosky's single scored Pittsburgh's second run in the sixth. Ott's single, a base on balls, a sacrifice bunt and a fly to the outfield by O'Farrell tied the score again in the sixth.

The Robins drove Bob Smith out of the box in the fourth inning with four runs to establish a lead they never lost. Babe Phelps started for the winners, but was forced to the showers in the very first inning when the Cubs made three hits and two runs. Clyde Day, a recruit, relieved Phelps and did well during the rest of the game. Del Bissonette hit a home run in the fourth inning for the Robins, with one man on base. Frederick and Lopez each drove in two runs for Brooklyn, the former hitting a double and the latter a triple. Glenn Wright had a triple and single. Charlie Grimm, Chicago first baseman, hit two doubles and a single.

Red Lucas, Cincinnati's strong right-hander, held the Phillies in the first game, while his team mates made 15 hits off four opposing pitchers. Tony Cuccinello made four hits for the Reds, a single, two doubles and a home run. Dick Bartell hit a single and a pair of doubles for the Phillies, while Arlett connected with a homer, his sixth of the year. The Reds made 14 hits in the second game, with Rousch and Stripp each getting three, and Roettger and Hendrick each getting two. Chuck Klein hit two home runs and a double for the Phillies, batting in four runs, but his hitting alone could not beat the Reds. Friberg hit two doubles for the losers. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	11	1
New York	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	10	2

Batteries—French and Phillips; Mitchell and O'Farrell. Umpires—Magerkurth, Rigler and Hords. Time—2h. 10m.

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	x	6	8	0
Chicago	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	10	0

Batteries—Phelps, Day and Lopez; Smith, May, Teachout and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Day. Losing pitcher—Smith. Umpires—Pfirman, Clarke and Reardon. Time—1h. 43m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	3	0	0	1	5	0	3	1	—10	15	1	
Philadelphia	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	—5	10	1	

Batteries—Lucas and Stiles, Asby; Bolen, Schesler, Stoner, Watt and Davis, McCurdy, Rensa. Losing pitcher—Bolen. Umpires—Stark, Klem and Scott. Time—2h. 10m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	0—	7	14	0
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0—	5	10	4

Batteries—Kolp, Benton and Stiles; Benge, Falenstein, J. Elliott, Watt and Davis. Winning pitcher—Kolp. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—Klem, Scott and Stark. Time—2h. 15m.

OHIO STATE ELECTS HOLCOMB

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O., May 16—Stuart R. Holcomb '32 of Erie, Pa., was elected captain of the 1931 Ohio State University football team at a meeting of the 1930 letter men, May 15. Holcomb is the first elected football captain at Ohio State since 1927, when the new system of appointing a captain for each game was put into effect by Dr. John W. Wilce, then head coach. Holcomb is a senior. He played halfback last fall and fullback in 1929.

BILL HUNNEFIELD RELEASED

CLEVELAND, O., May 16 (AP)—Bill Hunnefield, shortstop and utility infielder of the Cleveland Indians, was given an unconditional release yesterday. General Manager Billy Evans had several opportunities to place him with some Class A. A. League team but Hunnefield refused.

Al Simmons Takes Lead in Batting

CHICAGO, May 16 (AP)—Al Simmons of the Athletics, who aims to be the first American League batting champion to repeat since Ty Cobb did it in 1918 and 1919, rode into first place in the hitting depression of the fourth week of playing.

Unofficial averages, including games of Wednesday, today placed the clean-up man of the world's champions in first place with an average of .411, although his percentage of hits dropped like most of the others during the week. Dale Alexander of Detroit and Babe Ruth of the Yankees, former leaders in the race, were tied for second, just three points away.

Batting averages fell off so perceptibly during the week that only one of the leading 10 hitters of a week ago was able to add points. The exception was Bob Fothergill of the White Sox, who jumped from sixth to fourth place with an average of .404 or four points higher than last week. The other members of the "Big Ten" were Fonseca, Cleveland, .396; West, Washington, .390; Cochrane, Philadelphia, .370; Cronin, Washington, .364; Ferrell, St. Louis, .364, and Reynolds, Chicago, .362.

Of the other eight individual fields of achievement, 14 players figured among the leaders. Buddy Myer led by himself in run production with 22, while his team mate, Joe Cronin, topped the field by driving out the most total bases, 63, but the rest of the departments had two or more leaders. Alexander and Cronin tied with 40 hits; Earl Webb of the Red Sox tied Alexander with 11 doubles; Simmons and Harry Rice of the Senators tied with four triples; Simmons and Jonathan Stone of the Tigers were even with five homers apiece; Cronin and Earl Averill of Cleveland were tied in the art of runs batted in with a collection of 26 each, while Roy Johnson of the Tigers and Bill Cissell of the White Sox had six stolen bases each to lead the league.

Cleveland's team batting mark fell from .317 to .310 during the week, but the mark was good enough to keep first place. The Athletics held their lead in team fielding with a .986 percentage.

Although Clint Brown of Cleveland, Sam Jones of Washington and Herb Pennock of the Yankees owned perfect records of two victories and no defeats, the two recognized leaders in the pitching race were Roy Sherid of the Yankees and Rube Walberg of the Athletics, who have won four out of five. Walberg's record was the best of the two, however, as he has permitted only 40 hits and 14 runs in 47 innings.

MICHIGAN OUTPLAYS IOWA VARSITY, 2 TO 0

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 16—The University of Michigan baseball team outpitched and outfielded the University of Iowa nine, 2 to 0, here yesterday afternoon, giving the Hawkeyes their seventh consecutive defeat in as many "Big Ten" Conference games.

The visitors took a one-run lead in the fifth inning when M. J. Diffley '33, Wolverine catcher, went to first on a base on balls, stole second, and scored on a single by Harry Eastman Jr. '31, right fielder.

The other score was added by Capt. John A. Tompkins '32, who went to first on an error by J. D. Kenny '32, Iowa's second baseman, and scored on a single by N. J. Daniels '32, visiting second baseman.

A. T. Kieglen '31, veteran pitcher for Michigan, went the full distance, was hit safely only five times, walked four and struck out five. F. H. Stempel '33, a newcomer in the Iowa pitching staff, likewise went the whole game, but passed four men. He struck out two. The fielding of the Wolverine infield was the feature of the game. It was the fastest contest played on the Hawkeye diamond so far this year. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Michigan	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—	2	8	3
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	3

Batteries—Kieglen and Diffley for Michigan; Stempel and Nelson for Iowa. Umpires—Campbell and McMahon. Time—1h. 58m.

LAST-INNING RALLY WINS FOR IDAHO, 7-6

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida., May 16—A ninth-inning rally gave Idaho a 7-to-6 victory over the Oregon State nine, after the visitors had taken away Idaho's lead by scoring four runs. Oregon State's final onslaught started with Russell McKennon's fly to right field, driving in R. W. Henzel '31. Three infield errors put Oregon ahead, 6 to 4. In last of ninth, Idaho had two on base and two out when Yayden singled and scored C. W. Raidy '31. A wild pitch scored A. J. Jacobson '33 and gave Idaho its third Conference victory. Pitcher A. L. Brown '31 struck out nine. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Idaho	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3—	7	8	4
Oregon	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4—	6	10	5

Batteries—Daubert and Schutte for Idaho, Brown and Mack for Oregon State. Umpire—Joseph Altman. Time—2h. 55m.

COLLEGE PROFESSOR WINS

DALLAS, Tex.—Robert C. Stephenson, instructor in romance languages at the University of Texas, won the state chess championship here recently by annexing the deciding game of the series from J. C. Thompson, Dallas champion, at the Dallas Chess and Checker Club. The title series consisted of six games in accordance with the rules of the Western Chess Association.

DAVIS CUP PLAY IN GREECE

ATHENS, Greece, May 16 (AP)—Greece and Czechoslovakia split even yesterday in the first two singles matches of their second round Davis Cup contest. R. Menzel of Czechoslovakia defeated A. Zerlendi, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1, but Carangiotti of Greece conquered I. Hecht, 1—6, 8—6, 6—3, 11—9.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Brown 7, Amherst 2.
Dartmouth 5, Lehigh 4.
Long Island 5, Montclair T. 2.
M. I. T. 5, Boston College 1.
Middlebury 4, Vermont 2.
Tufts 3, Boston U. 2.
Wesleyan 8, Providence 0.
Yale 5, Princeton 4.

YANKEES RELEASE ANDREWS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 16—Paul Andrews, right-handed pitcher, has been released on option to the Jersey City club of the International League, it was announced here on Friday by the New York Yankees.

POLAND LEADS 2 TO 0

OSLO, Norway, May 16 (AP)—Poland's Davis Cup tennis team won the first two singles matches of its second round battle with Norway yesterday. Josef Hebda defeated Jack Nielsen, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3 and A. Tloczynke defeated T. Torkildsen, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6,

ROMMEL SHUTS OUT INDIANS

Champions Win, 4 to 0—Uhle Blanks Yankees, 2 to 0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	14	7	.667
New York	14	9	.609
Washington	15	11	.577
Detroit	15	13	.536
Cleveland	13	13	.500
Boston	11	13	.458
Chicago	9	15	.375
St. Louis	6	15	.286

RESULTS MAY 15

Boston 12, Chicago 8.
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 2, New York 0.
Washington 8, St. Louis 5.

Philadelphia increased its lead over its nearest rival, the New York Yankees, on Friday, by defeating the Cleveland Indians, 4 to 0, in an American League game. The Yanks were defeated by the Detroit Tigers, 2 to 0. Washington was victorious, winning from St. Louis by 8 to 5. Boston opened its stay in Chicago by defeating the White Sox, 12 to 8.

The Indians lost their seventh consecutive game when they were unable to solve the knuckle-ball delivery of Ed Rommel. He was touched for nine hits, but was very effective in the pinches. Clint Brown pitched on even terms with Rommel for the first six innings, but weakened in the seventh. In that inning, a single by Al Simmons, Miller's infield out and Dykes's single gave the A's their first run. Two more came in the eighth when Burnett, Cleveland third baseman, made a low throw on Bishop's grounder, and Cochrane, Simmons and Foxx followed with singles. Mel Harder relieved Brown and the champions put across another in the ninth on Boley's triple and a single by Bishop.

Walter Stewart beat the Senators five times in 1930, but was unable to hold them in check on Friday. Washington drove the left-hander out of the game in the eighth inning, after making 13 hits. The Senators scored twice in the second, but the Browns came back with four in the third, mainly through the efforts of Goose Goslin, who hit a home run with two men on base. A five-run rally in the eighth, however, made victory certain for the winners. Cronin and Bluege each made three hits for the Senators, all of them singles. The winners could not hit anything longer than a single. Jenkins, for the Browns, hit two doubles and a triple. Levey had three singles.

George Uhle, Detroit's big right-hander, was the star as the Yankees went down to defeat. Uhle kept New York's hits limited to five, made two hits himself and scored the first run. In the sixth, he started the scoring with a double past Babe Ruth in left field, and came home when Owen singled to right. Owen scored all the way from first when Alexander doubled to right center. Combs and Gehrig hit safely in the first inning but could not score. In the seventh, Lary and Lazzeri managed to get singles, but Uhle would not weaken. Herb Pennock worked six innings for the Yankees, but no pitcher can win without at least one run.

The Red Sox made 14 hits in between eight Chicago errors and scored 12 runs. The White Sox totaled 15 hits, but did not give their pitchers any support. Danny MacFayden worked 6 2-3 innings for the Boston club and Wiley Moore finished the game. Earl Webb, with two doubles and a single, and Bill Sweeney, with three singles, led the attack for the winners. Urban Pickering hit a triple and single for the winners. Simons and Watwood each made three hits for the losers. McKain's triple was Chicago's longest hit. The scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	—4	9	0	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	9	4

Batteries—Rommel and Cochrane; Brown, Harder and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Ormsby, Nallin and Owens. Time—1h. 30m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	—8	10	0	
St. Louis	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0—	5	11	2	

Batteries—Marberry, Hadley and Spencer; Stewart, Kimsey and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Van Grafian, McGowan and Connolly. Time—1h. 59m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	x—	2	8	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	5	0

Batteries—Uhle and Hayworth; Pennock, Wells and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Pennock. Umpires—Dinneen, Guthrie and Campbell. Time—1h. 41m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	3	1	0	1	3	2	—12	14	3	
Chicago	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	0—	8	14	2	

Batteries—MacFayden, Moore and Ruel; Faber, McKain and Tate. Winning pitcher—MacFayden. Losing pitcher—Faber. Umpires—Geisel

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Sheridan Riddle

Sheridan: a Ghost Story, by E. M. Butler. London: Constable. 15s. net.

IT IS common to find a writer least readable in those pages where he is most conscious of his originality. This is a fault in Miss Butler's otherwise brilliant and stimulating life of Sheridan: the first part, in which the originality and point of her method are born, contains that phase of beating about the bush which every writer goes through when faced by his baffling subject and which is a labor he ought to keep secret from the reader. And the second part is swift, illuminating biography, an artistic whole in itself which is the logical outcome of the first.

We owe the inclusion of the first part in this volume to the reprehensible tendency there is nowadays to show the writer writing. André Gide has written a novel about a novelist writing a novel, which is only about to begin on the last page—a book with all its mechanism showing. It is indeed fascinating to watch, and a typical product of years where intellectual effort is more distinguished in criticism than creation. To apply similar methods to biography, which has become noticeably bored with its own flights of originality, was inevitable; but the method is nevertheless mistaken because it is boring, and relevant only to the author.

Miss Butler, however, has the taste to be unobtrusive. She is less concerned to reveal herself as a biographer struggling with a library dust than to expose, with great zest and an eye for ironic effect, the reprehensible spectacle of other biographers growling over her subject, and to probe with sardonic pen their oddly mixed motives. Sheridan's successive biographers have obliged "the Comic Spirit" by one and all falling foul of one another. They had a man whose elusiveness, whose mysterious quality of "not being there," were the bewildering accompaniment to a genius which in art, politics and social life were everywhere recognizable. He was a supreme wit and few could remember his witticisms; he was a great orator, but while all could say what they felt when, at the crest of his triumph, Sheridan spoke in the Warren Hastings case, no one could remember very much what he said and the reporters themselves were too spellbound to get it. He was overwhelmingly charming, could soften the heart of the hardest creditor or smooth the injured vanity of the most capricious actress in Drury Lane, yet in his last days the world was suddenly distant and not to be charmed. The awful doubt arose—was he charming? Was he a bore? And the honest biographer pursuing his way through memories and lives and seeing his man always just disappearing round the corner—as indeed was his notorious habit when he lived—threw up his hands and vented his feelings upon his earlier colleagues. Miss Butler could hardly deny that she has done the same.

But she has done it to some purpose in the second part of her "ghost story," and she can claim, we think, that she has laid the shade if she hasn't materialized it. There was so much of the actor in Sheridan that in all the critical moments of his life—from the rescue of the beautiful Elisabeth Linley and his flight with her from Bath, the great dramatic triumphs of "The Rivals," "The School for Scandal," the conquest of oratory in the House of Commons, to his final degradation—he, like the actor, reaped the applause as it grew and was forgotten when the play was over. The gesture could not be preserved; the words would not freeze and become visible on the air.

In this way Miss Butler might have been content to explain Sheridan's fate at the hands of posterity—and also by pointing out how few personalities get their Boswells and how few Benvenutos have the time to be their Cellinis. But she has gone deeper into the origins of the actor himself. What was it lay at the bottom of this proud brilliance, genius, eloquence, charm, negligence, improvidence and intemperance? Miss Butler replies: "The process of self-destruction had been long and intricate; the motives prompting it complex and various; but the root cause lay in the 'unaccountable dejection of spirits without a cause' from which he suffered all his life, and which made him fear solitude and thought, and seek distractions of any and every kind." Again: "He shied away finally from the labor and torment of creation into the grand deception of public life."

Evasion, escape became his guiding rule of conduct. And it got the better of him from the moment of "that first refusal to face the pain of art," on whose plane the inner conflict might have been resolved. There is tragedy when men evade the fulfillment of their own potential greatness, but the words of the Prince Regent, who had been Sheridan's friend, and had treated him with an unhappily characteristic ingratitude, have something pleasantly less inexorable than a fellow artist's last judgment. He said:

"He was a great man, but in the simplicity of his nature he never knew his own greatness. He had an abounding confidence in every man; and although his pen indicated a knowledge of human nature, yet that knowledge was confined to his pen alone, for in all his acts he made himself the dupe of the fool and the designing knave . . . he was a proud man, sir, a very proud man, with certain conscientious scruples always acting against his own interests. He was a firm friend and a sound adviser; but he was so systematically jealous of his own honor, that he was always willing to grant what he was not willing to solicit in return—favors which might be interpreted as affecting his own independence!"

V. S. P.

The Newest Democrats

A Review by SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Meet the Spaniards, by Henry Albert Phillips. Philadelphia: Lippincott. $3.

AS AN old wanderer in the ways of Spain, I was delighted with the informal but understanding record of Mr. Phillips. It all seems so casual, and the author does not hesitate to poke fun at himself, to expose his ignorance, to chuckle over his mishaps; and yet out of these apparently random chapters, in which there is more art than reveals itself, there emerges a vivid picture of Spain and of the Spanish people.

It is indeed with the Spanish people that he chiefly concerns himself. He protests against the preconceptions, the traditional romance, that have made Spain more incomprehensible than she really is. He had always heard that the Spaniards were quick-tempered, cruel and unclean; that the food was terrible; that the train service was impossible, and the motoring roads impassable. When he examined these and other allegations, which are saddled with blanket indiscrimination on Spain and her people, he found them to be quite unjustified; if there are bad roads, bad cooking, and bad-tempered Spaniards, these are not characteristic.

It is not easy to come by a knowledge of Spain. For there are walls everywhere. There is the wall of the Pyrenees, which shuts off Spain from Europe; there are the blank, forbidding walls of the houses, and there are also, as Mr. Phillips remarks, the invisible walls which surround the inner lives of the people.

For Spain is the most individualistic of European nations, and the Spaniards the most individualistic of peoples. According to Mr. Phillips—and the recent bloodless revolution does not contradict him—the Spaniards are incapable of group vision; there is an incredible mass indifference. Nobody should, however, count too much on Spanish apathy—there is a breaking point; but, nevertheless, a remarkable capacity for patient endurance has always been shown by the public. "The people are forever pretending—principally to themselves—that they are something other than what and who they really are; forever gazing backwards toward a brilliant past of the day before, Yesterday, instead of reasoning and working toward a fairer Tomorrow."

Behind every wall there is a patio. Mr. Phillips has successfully surmounted the wall and penetrated into the patio. The patio he describes as "a living core, a glowing center of life and beauty, of intimacy and emotion, a place of sunny warmth or cooling shade, of flowers and fountains, of heart and soul." We are taken into many patios by the author. When you read this book you will know something of La Coruna, Santander, Madrid, Saragossa, Barcelona, Monserrat, La Palma, Valencia, Murcia, Granada, Seville, Toledo, Escorial, Salamanca, Segovia, Cadiz and many other places. You will like his night watchmen; you will delight in the palm groves; you will participate in country fairs and see religious processions.

His vignettes are memorable: "Lonely groves crowded with temperamental trees, a forest of sad, drooping eucalyptus, cypresses like waving plumes in the high wind, thin, flexible hemlocks, . . . wispy rows of dreamy poplars finally touching the scene with sylvan tranquillity and peace." That is the panorama of Northern Castile; but it is not the panorama, but the people, that matters, and Mr. Phillips has contrived to see everybody, from royal personages to beggars.

Christian Science Textbook

CONTRARY to the thought of some, the copyright on the last edition of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, has not expired.

Among copyrights on well-known books expiring in June, this year, is that of the first edition of this book by Mrs. Eddy. Science and Health was first published by Mrs. Eddy, then Mrs. Glover, in 1875, and has passed through many editions. It was several times revised by its author, as she explains in the following statement:

"I have revised SCIENCE AND HEALTH only to give a clearer and fuller expression of its original meaning. Spiritual ideas unfold as we advance. A human perception of divine Science, however limited, must be correct in order to be Science and subject to demonstration. A germ of infinite Truth, though least in the kingdom of heaven, is the higher hope on earth, but it will be rejected and reviled until God prepares the soil for the seed. That which when sown bears immortal fruit, enriches mankind only when it is understood,—hence the many readings given the Scriptures, and the requisite revisions of SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES." (Science and Health, page 361.)

By way of explanation to the Christian Science field, and out of fairness to those engaged in the business of publishing and selling books, it should be said that, while the first edition of this book is of historical interest, it does not have the same importance as would the first editions of other books which are not textbooks. As in the case of other textbooks, the latest revised edition is the one for study, and Mrs. Eddy clearly indicated her desire that students of her book should use such revised editions. Upon their revision she expended much time and prayerful thought throughout many years; and one of her purposes in removing from Boston to Concord, New Hampshire, in 1889, was that she might find the quiet and relief from active labor for her Cause that she needed for a thorough revision of the textbook.

It is to be recalled that only the latest edition of Science and Health is used in making up the Christian Science Bible Lessons which take the place of a sermon in all Christian Science church services.

In her work, "Retrospection and Introspection," written after her retirement to her estate known as "Pleasant View" in Concord, New Hampshire, Mrs. Eddy stated:

> It is often asked which revision of Science and Health is the best. The arrangement of my last revision, in 1890, makes the subject-matter clearer than any previous edition, and it is therefore better adapted to spiritualize thought and elucidate scientific healing and teaching. (Page 82, line 27.)

A significant statement, published by Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science Sentinel in 1908 and applicable to early editions of her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is as follows:

> Take Notice. What I wrote on Christian Science some twenty-five years ago I do not consider a precedent for a present student of this Science. The best mathematician has not attained the full understanding of the principle thereof, in his earliest studies or discoveries. Hence, it were wise to accept only my teachings that I know to be correct and adapted to the present demand. ("First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," page 237, line 4.)

A New Edition of Keats's Letters

The Letters of John Keats, edited by Maurice Buxton Forman. New York: Oxford University Press. Two volumes. $14.

THE name of Harry Buxton Forman, the father of the present editor of Keats's Letters, will be associated always with that of the great poet to whom he dedicated so many laborious hours of scholarly enthusiasm and research. The time is now happily past when the wisdom of Mr. Forman's decision to publish the love-letters to Fanny Brawne was sharply questioned. No one is likely to repeat today the supercilious and prudish criticisms of Arnold and Patmore; and the younger Mr. Forman has done well not to argue the matter in his preface; he would perhaps have done better not to refer to it at all. The present generation of admirers and students of Keats will probably agree unanimously with J. Middleton Murry, who has roundly asserted that "those who cannot understand Keats's love will never understand his poetry, for these two things spring from a single source." There let us leave the matter.

The new editor tells us that his father never regarded his work on the text of Keats as final, and no sooner was one edition completed than he set about preparation for the next, resuming his watch for anything hitherto unknown; so that when he passed on in 1917 he left an assortment of new and revised material. To this material a considerable quantity has been added from other sources. The 1901 edition contained 217 letters or parts of letters. The present edition contains 230, and in many of the old letters corrections or additions have been made. It must not be thought, however, that all these 13 letters are, strictly speaking, new. They are new to a complete edition of the correspondence, but the most important of them are not novelties to the student of Keats.

Perhaps the most interesting of the group is that which Keats sent in June, 1818, to his brother Tom, who was then living in Kentucky. Tom Keats permitted the editor of the Western Messenger, a monthly magazine published in Louisville, to print it in his columns (June, 1836), and there it remained unknown till it was discovered and published in 1924 by Prof. R. L. Rusk. Now at length, having already been reprinted by Amy Lowell in her biography of the poet, it finds its place among his other letters. Miss Lowell owned and published for the first time a number of other letters; these are now collected together by Mr. Forman, printed from photostats of the manuscripts bequeathed by Miss Lowell to Harvard.

A nice piece of editorial work, upon which Mr. Forman rightly prides himself, is the bringing together of the contents of the two halves of the letter of Nov. 5, 1817, addressed to Benjamin Bailey. The originals, long separated, are both in America; parts have been published before, but now for the first time we have the letter as a whole. There are other similar pieces of editorial work, but none so striking as this.

So far as possible, Mr. Forman has gone to the original manuscripts or photographic reproductions of them for his text, and he has been able to introduce a large number of minute corrections. On the other hand, not only have many originals disappeared beyond hope of salvation, but even those which the elder Forman once possessed are now scattered widely over the world. Of the series to Fanny Brawne, once in the keping of the elder Forman, his son has succeeded in tracing the present whereabouts of only nine. Fortunately, of the letters to that other Fanny, the poet's sister, all save three have found a permanent resting place in the British Museum. It is thus apparent that for the text of a good many of the letters the editor has had to rely upon previously printed texts; but where he could he has made a new collation.

Keats's letters are too well known to make it necessary to offer here any new appreciation of them. He is numbered not only among the English poets, as he himself foresaw that he would be, but also among the greatest of English letter-writers. In turns witty, humorous, gossipy, realistic, pathetic and profound, he reveals in them every side of his personality; and intimate and artless self-revelation is a quality essential to good letter-writing. In this handsome and dignified new edition they will be welcome to all lovers of one of the greatest of modern poets.

S. C. C.

Dana and the Sun

When Dana Was the Sun: A Story of Personal Journalism, by Charles J. Rosebault. New York: McBride. $3.75.

A READABLE book, with a title that is in great part a misnomer. For fully half its pages are given over to the story of Dana's career before he undertook to make The Sun shine for all. Journalists desirous of studying the purely professional attainments of one of the few geniuses who have adorned their calling will begrudge the space given to Dana's work as a confidential agent for Lincoln, and later as Assistant Secretary of War. Indeed, there is less of Dana's Sun in this book than in Frank M. O'Brien's history of that paper, or the fascinating memoirs of E. P. Mitchell, who worked with and succeeded Dana as editor, and whose book is one no young journalist can afford to overlook.

Nevertheless, this volume is of notable value to the student both of journalism and of politics. The story of Dana's activities in the Civil War has never been so succinctly and readably told. Entrusted with the task of observing the habits and methods of General Grant in the days when that great soldier was in command on the Mississippi front, he became an unqualified admirer of the man he was sent to watch. Some of his letters indicate that he did not fail to note the weakness of which the General was accused, but held it as of little importance compared with his ability and courage as a soldier.

In later years Dana, the political journalist, was destined to oppose Grant the politician. But of Grant the soldier he was an admirer all his life, as he had been his defender in his earlier days.

Mr. Rosebault is sure that the times which made Dana great in journalism have gone so irrevocably that no follower can achieve journalistic greatness in quite the same way. The proposition is debatable. Given equal brilliancy and equal authority, some journalist of the coming era may well impress upon his paper a personality which will compel attention, and evoke interest. No one knows whether the day of corporation-owned newspapers edited by business men will long endure. The present system fits in with the present materialistic age, but the time may come when individuality rather than conformity, audacity rather than conservatism, and vivacity rather than a dead level of monotony will be sought for by some newspaper editor. Then, if he have the necessary intellectual equipment, The Sun of Dana's day may have its successor. It is not yet absolutely and finally demonstrated that newspaper readers really prefer a dull paper to a lively one, a triumph of mechanical mass production to the expression of a brilliant and stimulating intellect.

Dana determined to make his paper personal. When he was managing editor of The New York Tribune under Greeley he had frequently enough interfered with his chief's control of his own paper. "It seems to be beyond doubt," writes his present biographer, "that Dana often thwarted the wishes of his absent chief. Somehow or other Greeley's own contributions would be suppressed." Nothing of that sort was to happen to Dana when he became chief. "One thing had impressed him greatly," writes Mrs. Rosebault, "The man at the top must walk alone. While he might listen to counsel and the judgments of others he must abide by his own and be immovable in the face of pleading or opposition. . . . In the end success would come to him who had definite ideals and never wobbled. . . . In fact the first axiom of the journalist must be to be not only himself first, last and all the time, but to stay put." In brief, what he had done to Greeley, he never permitted others to do to him.

There are few living today who recall Dana's Sun at its best. Perhaps there are fewer who recall the fact that despite—or perhaps because of—its vivacity it encountered the boycott of the "better classes." Today the Hearst papers are banned from most of the New York clubs. In Dana's day The Sun was thus excluded, and he himself once replied to an inquiry as to the clubs he belonged to with the response: "To none. In every club in New York there are enough scoundrels whom I have had to expose to furnish sufficient blackballs to keep me out." Perhaps it may have been this very quality of journalistic aloofness that denied to The Sun the quality of permanence. At any rate the paradox is now presented of the total and final eclipse of that luminary, accompanied by the bright prosperity of other papers to whose editors the ideas, the methods, the audacities of Dana are anathema.

W. J. A.

Hitler Explained

Hitler, by Wyndham Lewis. London: Chatto & Windus. 6s.

THERE is much which illuminates Hitler in this book by Wyndham Lewis. But if the reader has not taken the precaution of ascertaining for himself what are the doctrines of Hitler he may be misled. For Mr. Lewis is a poet, a philosopher, a serious thinker, though his humor sometimes runs away with his judgment; and in painting his picture of Hitler he has poeticized, philosophized, and credited Hitler with a profundity of thought which he certainly does not possess.

Hitler has seized upon a number of simple ideas which happen to make an appeal in present circumstances to the German masses. He provides the German masses with culprits—no end of culprits. Are things going badly? Then it is the fault of the politicians, the speculators, the money-lenders, the Jews, and the Allies who imposed the Young plan on Germany. He feeds these guilty persons to his audiences, and he calls on his audiences to become race-conscious—salvation will be found in the unity and awareness of the Germanic race. He adds to all this, military trappings; and so unquestionably he has made remarkable progress, and may indeed, if circumstances aid him, become the dominant figure in Germany.

Mr. Lewis tries to explain his teachings in terms that would perhaps not occur to Hitler. He is, however, at his best in arguing, after Hitler, that society today is broken up into a multitude of groups who engage in class war. There is government against people, party against party, parliament against government, employée against employer, consumer against producer, landlord against tenant, official against public, and even a youth movement which may be artfully directed against the older men by the capitalists.

Socialism would particularly have us think in terms of class. If we are, for example, a French bricklayer, we should feel our affinity with a German bricklayer, rather than with a French master-mason. Hitlerism brushes away this fashionable nonsense, and concentrate on nationality. Instead of a diffusion of sentiment, a perpetual renewal of artificial ties, there should be a drawing together; we should repudiate the romantic exoticism which was developed in the nineteenth century.

On this Mr. Lewis goes off into long discourses on Aryanism. In his explanation that Hitler is not opposed to capitalism in the sense of private property, but only to loan-capitalism in which the world has entanged itself, so that it is prevented from making use of its opportunities and becoming, as it ought to be, prosperous, because it is fettered by debts, Mr. Lewis is both amusing and informative.

One must take any book by Wyndham Lewis—who is not to be confused with the journalist-humorist of the same name—with many grains of salt. Some of his digressions are quite unjustifiable and misleading. But provided one knows something about Hitler before reading Wyndham Lewis, and something about Wyndham Lewis before reading him on Hitler, one will feel, in putting down the book, that one really knows Hitler better. The flashes of insight more than compensate for the irrelevant dissertations.

The Bible of the Revolution (San Francisco: John Howell's Open Book Shop) will be regarded by many as one of the most interesting and beautiful volumes of Americana. It contains reproductions and reprints from the historic Bible of the Revolution and is illustrated with portraits of Robert Aitken, printer of the first American Bible in English, and with a reproduction of a letter from George Washington. Likewise there is inserted an original leaf from the Aitken Bible. The volume is from the press of Edwin and Robert Graham of Philadelphia, and is attractively printed and bound. Robert R. Dearborn Jr. and Douglas S. Watson, in collaboration, supply for the book an interesting essay on the printing of the original volume.

Drugs and Publicity

Dangerous Drugs, by Arthur Woods. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University. $2.

COLONEL WOODS'S book, published on the eve of an important conference in London to discuss the question of limiting the world's output of narcotics, is from one point of view an important contribution to the solution of the problem. This remains true even though he has no sovereign remedy to propose. With the wisdom of experience he eschews panaceas and relies solely on honest administration, unceasing vigilance and whole-hearted international coöperation.

Yet looked at from another angle, it may be that Colonel Woods's book will have precisely the opposite effect from what he intended. He has, for instance, described in considerable detail the symptoms by which drug addiction can be recognized and the effects of the different narcotics on the physical and moral make-up of those who indulge in them. Colonel Woods, like all who have studied the drug question, knows that familiarity with the effects of indulgence in habit-forming drugs is by no means sufficient to prevent addiction. Who should realize the dangers better than doctors? Yet "there are doctors," Colonel Woods says, "who have become addicted to morphine through taking it at the end of a hard day's work when some new responsibility turns up. . . ." And again, after saying that "an understanding of the drugs, not only in their beneficent but also in their malevolent aspects," may "perhaps" lessen the number of recruits, he adds: "But there is some evidence that those who have to administer the drugs or dispense them may be particularly prone to contract the habit."

If this be so, why increase the number of individuals who have some understanding of the malevolent aspects of drugs by publishing full details of the effects which are liable to follow indulgence in them?

Again, it is unfortunately true that as things are today the odds are mostly in favor of the drug smugglers. To quote Colonel Woods once more, "Thousands of addicts and small peddlers have gone into the federal prisons, while with but few exceptions the 'high financiers' of dope smuggling remain at large. In practice, this state of affairs amounts to little more than prosecuting the victims of the traffic and permitting those who reap the large monetary benefits to go untouched."

If this be true—and it undoubtedly is—surely it is the part of wisdom to say as little as possible about the methods by which the vigilance of the customs and police officials can be defeated. Why place in the hands of the evilly disposed, as Colonel Woods has done, a description of an easy way to make money at little risk?

The final chapter in Colonel Woods's book is devoted to discussing what can be done to curb the drug menace. The first requirement, he declares, is to control the manufacture of narcotics in each country "in such a way and to such a degree that the drug cannot leak out." The second is that "every" nation should "adopt and enforce" the import and export certificate system as recommended by the League of Nations. Colonel Woods quite rightly emphasizes that "if even one nation fails to control the manufacture of narcotics, the world will be flooded with them."

In statements of this kind, Colonel Woods is on sure ground. But, at best, all attempts to control supply border on shutting the door after the horse has been stolen. What is needed is to put a stop to the demand.

What causes the demand? Bad housing conditions play a considerable part. So do low standards of living. Drugs, like liquor, falsely offer their poor dupes at least a temporary means of escape from their unhappy environment. Better living conditions and above all an increased perception of the joy that comes from the pursuit of higher things should go hand in hand with every system of prevention. And through them there will come a day when prevention is no longer a problem.

A. G. L.

The Seven Ages of an East Lothian Parish, Being the story of Whittinghame, by Marshall B. Lang (Edinburgh: Robert Grant. 10s. 6d. net) follows the different epochs of history, from the dim prehistoric, through the dawn of Christian civilization and the medieval period into the light of the present day. Whittinghame is best known to the world as the Scottish home of Lord Balfour, who as his sister-in-law says in a foreword has interpreted Scot and Saxon to each other. This East Lothian village is rich in history—stone circles within its borders and the great Treasure of Traprain, which now lies in the Scottish Museum, are indications of this.

First Love

Occupied Territory, by Alice Ritchie. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.

SOMETIMES a book is dropped quietly, unheralded, into the crowded stream of current literature and turns out to be a work of unique beauty. That is what has happened in the case of Alice Ritchie's "Occupied Territory." It is a brief book as novels go today. The author's name is unfamiliar. The jacket is restrained to the point of shyness. But the book is good; and all the more delightful for being a surprise packet.

The scene is one that has certainly not been overused—the occupied territory of Germany after the World War. The characters are officers of a British regiment detailed to a small group of villages near Cologne, the wives of a few of the officers, and the Colonel's daughter. It has faintly the characteristics of an Anglo-Indian army novel, but with an entirely fresh aspect. The story is concerned with the first love of an 18-year-old girl, Christina Grant, summoned from an English convent to join her father in his last command.

Christina's love comes to nothing. It probably has very little permanent effect on her, but it ruffles the calm of the regiment, sleepily content with its comfortable billet, and it brings genuine disaster to two of the officers.

The Colonel's daughter is something of a social responsibility to her father's staff, and one not very eagerly welcomed. They had heard that she was plain and awkward—not able, for instance, to hold a candle to beautiful Mrs. MacQuean, with her soft tongue and easy ways. But Major Martin's good wife resolves to do her best by the girl, and the officers pay dutiful respect at tea parties and other small festivities. Christina wins Mrs. Martin's heart and, at the beginning, makes her father still more entirely content. Then her eye falls on Michelson and everything is spoiled. For a few years of the war have given him too much experience. She can mean nothing to him. So, to save the face of the Colonel's daughter, Michelson must go.

The tone of the book is gentle, a little wistful, never censorious. The author simply shows in Michelson's case the gulf that has interposed between him and an unspoiled girl. Neither does she grow sentimental over Christina's young dream, nor impassioned, nor cynical. She does make us feel that Christina is going to recover all right. But Michelson and his friend Huller can never get over the wrench of separation. That admirable friendship can never be the same again; there is something irreparably lost. A young girl's love is something quite stupendous at the time, something so much bigger than the girl that she has no idea what to do with it, but it flickers out in a way quite different from the tearing asunder of two men who have fought and lived together in mutual confidence and fidelity.

Second only to Miss Ritchie's quiet address in handling Christina's complications is her skill in showing the relations between the various components of her group of men and women, especially the men. They are individual without being caricatures, and when they gather at Mrs. Martin's tea table or elsewhere, they talk, or refuse to talk, exactly as men will. So modestly and sincerely individual a piece of work as this, in its entirety, deserves praise.

In Mr. Garrod's Scales

Poetry and the Criticism of Life, by H. W. Garrod. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $2.

THE former professor of poetry at Oxford occupied a year ago the Charles Eliot Norton Chair of Poetry at Harvard University. Mr. Garrod is the first scholar to occupy both these positions. Casting round for appropriate subjects for his discourses, he made notably happy selections. Norton was the friend of both Matthew Arnold and of Arthur Clough. Arnold lectured at Cambridge, lectured upon Emerson. Clough resided for a while at Cambridge. What better themes, then, than Arnold, Clough and Emerson? To these were added discourses on "Methods of Criticism" and on Robert Bridges' "The Testament of Beauty" (which had then lately appeared).

The first lecture on Arnold centers in the Marguerite problem; the second in the two fragments of epic; the third in Arnold's work as a critic. Mr. Garrod shows how much there is for regret in the fact that Arnold's early letters were destroyed, thus making it impossible to reconstruct the formative (and truly poetic) period of his life. He regards "Thyrsis" as the greatest of English elegies. As a critic he thinks that Arnold's interests were directed to society, politics and theology; and that strictly literary criticism was a side issue.

Clough he treats as a humorist and as a novelist in verse, holding that Clough's reputation has suffered from undue emphasis upon his serious poetry. He endeavors to discuss Emerson's poetry, but soon passes on to his great achievements in prose. Of Mr. Bridges' poem he speaks in terms which most people, now that they have recovered from the surprise of its appearance, will probably consider too high. The final discourse on methods of criticism has the interest of self-revelation.

Mr. Garrod's syle is, as always, sharp and thrusting. He knows his point and invariably makes it. His wit is at once delightful and a little dangerous. Of Arnold he says that he was perhaps "more of a gentleman than a poet has any right to be." And of Arnold the critic: "I see him dilating the nostril of a nervous dilettantism, not quite sure whether he can slay his enemy merely by disliking the smell of him." He admires and likes Arnold's posing because it is so well accomplished. His book is full of stimulating observations of this character

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STOCK MARKET PRICES STILL ON DOWN GRADE

Closing Is Near Lowest of Short Session—Steel Again Off

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Light but mercilessly persistent selling pressure kept the stock market on the down grade for the seventh successive session today.

Stock prices indices indicated the general level had broken to around the level of the spring of 1927. Rails, in the aggregate, are back to the levels of 1924.

Wall Street had been inclined to look for a week-end rally, generated by closing out of short positions, but the wave of covering late yesterday appeared to have completed the week-end bear profit taking.

Final prices were close to the lowest on the two-hour session. Declines of 1 to 3 points were numerous, although several prominent issues held about steady. The total turnover for the short session was less only about 800,000 shares.

Bears have been rotating from group to group of late, and apparently selected the food shares today. National Biscuit and Loose Wiles dropped 3 points. Borden, Corn Products, General Mills, and Pillsbury Flour lost about a point.

U. S. Steel duplicated yesterday's bottom price of 101⅜, off 2 points from yesterday's close. American Can came closer to the 100 mark, getting down more than 2 points to a new low for the movement at 100¼.

Stocks on Down Grade

Issues losing 2 to 3 points included New York Central, Canadian Pacific, Electric Storage Battery and Eastman. Issues losing a point or so included Atchison, Baltimore & Ohio, American Telephone, Case, du Pont, American Water Works and Nash. Auburn lost 6. Such issues as General Motors, General Electric and Radio held about steady.

Week-end news was largely negative, and not of a character to influence the market. The estimate of next week's steel production in the Youngstown area indicated a slight contraction. The weekly mercantile reviews indicated some slackening in the rate of seasonal decline of business activity, but failed to report positive betterment.

Foreign exchanges were, if anything, a little firmer, perhaps as a further reflection of the cut in interest rates paid on foreign deposits by New York banks. Sterling cables ruled at $4.86 7-16, up 1-16. French francs, however, were a shade lower.

Austrian exchange firmed, perhaps reflecting the credit to the Austrian Credit Anstalt, large Vienna bank.

In commodities, cotton continued its recent slow decline, futures closing 55 to 65 cents a bale lower.

Bond Trading Limited

A limited turnover and narrow fluctuations marked the trading in bonds in today's two-hour session. Prices had no definite trend except that gilt-edge issues continued firm to higher.

Phillips Petroleum 5½s were active, but lost some of the gain made earlier in the week. Sheel Union Oil 5s were firm. Chile Copper 5s continued to recede.

Public utilities had the appearance of the broadest strength of the whole list, but that was partly because many of the most active utilities were high-grade issues, for which there continues to be an outstanding preference.

Railroad obligations were steadier than at other times in the recent past. Atchison general 4s, were active and unchanged. Pennsylvania general 4½s and Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s were strong. Great Northern series E 4½s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978 and Boston & Maine 5s of 1955 were fractionally lower.

United States Government loans were dull but firm. Fluctuations in foreign obligations were narrower than usual probably because of the restricted volume.

FALL RIVER CLOTH SALES ARE LIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 16—With buying being confined for the most part to filling-in orders, trading was light this week in the local cloth market. The bulk of the week's business was on wide odds in low counts and several 36-inch styles.

In spite of the slump in current sales, the mills are busy on contracts running well into June.

Standard printcloths are today quoted as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4¾c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3¾c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2⅝c.

PAPER PRICE CUT

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The International Paper Company has followed suit in price reductions made recently by Canadian manufacturers by announcing a new price schedule for newsprint. The schedule has for its avowed purpose the stabilization of the newsprint market over several years. New prices will be effective to Dec. 31, 1936, and are retroactive to April 1, 1931. The maximum figure has been set for $62 a ton. For the remainder of 1931 and for 1932, International's price in New York is $57, a price announced recently by other large factors in the newsprint field.

COTY PROFITS FALL

Coty, Inc., reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1931, net profit of $315,405 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 20 cents a share on 1,538,833 shares of no-par common stock. This compares with net a year ago of $918,243, or 61 cents a share on 1,492,658 shares then outstanding. Report does not reflect income on stock owned in foreign subsidiaries.

OLDSMOBILE SALES GAIN

DETROIT, May 16—Steady increases in production and sales of Oldsmobiles since the first of the year are reported by officials of Olds Motor Works, division of General Motors. Retail sales in April were greater than in the same month last year, while shipments were 7574, compared with 9432 in April, 1930.

APRIL BUILDING PERMITS UP 7%

Building permits issued in 561 leading cities and towns throughout the United States, during April totaled $172,348,394, a gain of 7 per cent over March, according to official reports made to S. W. Straus & Co. The increase compares favorably with an anticipated seasonal decline of approximately 2.7 per cent between the two months. Permits issued during April of this year fell off 16 per cent from the same month of 1930, when the total was $205,543,923.

FAVORABLE RAILROAD FACTORS

F. J. Lisman, of F. J. Lisman & Co., New York, says three favorable factors for railroads are overlooked. The Southwest will have record crops which are being raised at low cost; truck and bus competition is at its maximum today and is declining rapidly; the railroads themselves are cooperating against rate reductions and asking for rate increases.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	May 15	May 16
14¼	5		Abitibi	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		5¼
52	18	.6	Abitibi pf	100	18	18	18		
23½	14	1.00	Adams Ex	8400	14½	14	14½	14¾	
⅞	⅞	..	Ahumada	2300	⅞	⅞	⅞		
169⅝	77⅝	3	Air Reduc	400	81⅞	81⅛	81⅝		82
10¾	3½	..	Airway El	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
15¼	7	.60	Alaska Jun	25300	15⅝	15¾	16¼		16
12¾	6⅝	..	Alleghany	900	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		6⅝
282¾	118¾	8†	Allied Chem	1800	119½	117⅝	117⅞		118
42¾	25½	2	Allis-Chal	700	25⅞	25¼	25⅞		25⅝
23	16½	2	Amerada	200	17¾	17	17⅝		17⅝
83¾	36	3†‖	Am Bk Note	300	38¾	36½	38⅛		37⅞
26	20¾	2.40	Am Brake	1200	23¾	23¾	23¾		23⅝
124⅜	118	7	Am Brake pf	30	120	120	120		
12⅜	6	..	Am Br Bov	200	7¾	7¼	7¾		8⅛
63	31	7	Am Br Bv pf	10	64	64	64		64
120⅜	100½	9†	Am Can	31700	103½	100½	100¼		103¾
152½	145	7	Am Can pf	200	150½	150⅝	150⅝		
38¾	19⅛	3	Am Car & F	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞		20
21¼	12½	1.40	Am Colortype	100	13½	13½	13½		13
13⅜	5⅞	..	Am Com Alc	1200	9¼	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝
33⅜	19	..	Am European	400	21¾	21¼	21½		22
51¾	26¾	..	Am & FPw	2700	32⅜	31¼	31⅝		33
90	74	6	Am & FP 6	400	81	80⅜	81		81
79⅛	53	..	Am & FP 7pf	400	54	53¼	54		55
77⅝	68	6	Am Ice pf	100	68	68	68		68
36	13⅜	..	Am Int Corp	200	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛		14⅛
30⅜	17⅛	1	Am Loco	200	17⅜	17¼	17⅜		17⅛
23⅜	13⅛	3	Am Metals	1200	9¼	8⅝	8¾	13	13¼
37¾	19	3†

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Sentiment Is Less Cheerful —Conditions Little Changed, However

Business sentiment is at ebb tide this week. Just what commercial developments are responsible for this it is difficult to say. Actually, little change has occurred in general trade and industrial conditions over the last several weeks.

Col. Leonard P. Ayres, of the Cleveland Trust Company, set forth this week what he believes to be problems with direct bearing upon the question of how long the current depression will last.

How to maintain high industrial wages in a country in which agricultural incomes are sharply curtailed, how the United States is to continue to receive payments on foreign loans while decreasing its imports and restricting foreign lending, and how to conserve the value of railroad securities when federally regulated traffic rates fail to meet operating costs, are questions Colonel Ayres says are still to be solved.

The outstanding developments of the last several days have been of a financial nature. Following the reduction of the New York Federal Reserve bank rate to 1½ per cent a further easing of the credit structure has appeared.

Bankers' acceptance rates have been again cut in New York. The Bank of England has reduced its discount rate. Foreign funds seeking employment in the United States have been encouraged to return home by a cut in the rates paid by banks on foreign time deposits. Moreover, the New York Federal Reserve Bank appeared in the discount market Friday as a buyer of bills for account of its foreign correspondents at ⅞ of 1 per cent.

More Money in Circulation

A gain in turnover of money is indicated in reports on check payments and currency circulation.

Industry in the United States is holding near last week's levels. No further drop in steel production has occurred. The rate of operations in the steel plants still average 47 per cent of capacity.

Automobile output is holding up well. The automotive industry continues one of the bright spots of the present trade picture.

Carloadings, while less than a year ago, are near the high level of this year.

Bank clearings this week were 15.8 per cent lower than last week, the current total being $8,383,578,000, compared with $9,957,996,000 a week ago. Comparison with the like period of 1930 reveals a 19.1 per cent decline.

European Reports

Discussion of the budget and of possibilities of heavier taxation a year from now has exerted an unfavorable influence on sentiment in Great Britain. It is felt Chancellor Snowden overestimated next year's yield of the income tax.

Cotton and rayon goods are attracting increased interest on the part of buyers, and coal trading is reported as better in many fields.

Reports from France note a continuance of the seasonal tendency toward business improvement. For the third successive week, registered unemployment has declined.

Leading Stock Markets

The stock market at New York was under pressure this week and showed little resistance. Practically the whole list lost ground as market leaders were singled out, for selling attacks. United States Steel made a series of new lows, winding it up at 101⅜ on Friday, the lowest price at which this stock had sold since June, 1924. Brokers' loans declined $28,000,000.

The first half of the week on the London Stock Exchange was given over to quiet trading in which some forced liquidation appeared. Later, however, gilt-edged securities gained strength as a result of the cut in the Bank of England rate. International stocks continued under the adverse influence of declining prices in Wall Street.

On the Paris Bourse the price trend was irregular. The mid-month settlement caused some disturbance toward the close of the week, bringing out considerable liquidation.

The Berlin Bourse witnessed a sharp decline early in the week. A recovery got under way about mid-week but the price trend was turned downward again before the close of the period.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 16—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat 2 red	.93	.93¾	1.20
Corn 2 yellow	.78¾	.77½	.97¼
Oats 2 white	.39¼	.39¾	.55
Flour	4.80	4.70	5.85
Beef family	17.00	16.00	27.50
Pork	23.50	25.50	32.00
Lard	.0800	.0880	.1065
Cotton mid-up	.0935	.1000	.1650
Zinc	.0337½	.0325	.0465
Iron	17.36	17.76	20.76
Steel bil Pitt	30.00	30.00	33.00
Copper	.09	.09	.12
Tin	.2320	.2320	.3165
Rubber	.0662½	.0637½	.1410
Sugar	.0440	.0440	.4090
Lead	.0375	.0385	.0560
Print cloth	.0400	.0400	.0525

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $1,247,148,000, unchanged; total net demand deposits (average), $104,203,000 increase; time deposits (average), $9,794,000 increase; clearings week ended today, $6,013,328,474; clearings week ended May 9, $5,711,727,035.

STEPHENSON ON BUSINESS

ATLANTIC CITY, May 16 (AP)—Rome C. Stephenson, president of the American Bankers' Association, told the twenty-eighth annual convention of the New Jersey Bankers' Association that the worst is over in banking as well as in general business.

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New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100¾	100¾
Albany & Sus RR 3½s	92½	92
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	71	70
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	82	82⅝
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	101⅜	101
Amer M & Foundry 6s	106½	105½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104½
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	130½	130½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107½	107½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	109½	109
Amer T&T 5s '65	109¼	109
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111	110¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	103¾	103¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '76	105	105
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	73	73
Armour & Co 4½s '39	81	80
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	79½	79½
Armstrong Cork 5s '69	93¾	93¾
Atch T&SF adp 4s reg	93¾	93¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	93½	93½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96¾	96¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	100¼	100¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	114	114
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	97½	97
Austin Nw 5s	83½	83½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	104	104
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	98½	97⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	101½	101
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	81¾	81
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	101½	101½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107½	101½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	102½	101½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	108¼	108¼
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	91½	91½
Belding Hem 6s '36	91½	91½
Boston & Maine 5s '33	100½	100½
Bklyn City 1st	81	81
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '69	102	101¾
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41	68	68
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	111	111
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	89	89½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	102½	102½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	103⅝	103⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	102	102
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	104	103¾
Can North 4½s '35	103	103
Can North deb 6½s '46	120	120
Can Pacific deb 4s	112¾	112¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	89½	89⅝
Can SS Ltd 6s '42	106	105⅝
Can of Ga rfg 5½s '59	93	93
Can Pacific 1st 4s '49	91½	91½
Certainteed 6½s '48	97¾	97¾
Ches Corp 5s '47	41¼	40⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100	99¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	106½	106½
Ches & O 4½s B	107½	107½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	102½	102¼
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	99⅝	99¼
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34	34
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	65¾	64½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	106¼	106¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	23½	23½
Chicago & NW 4½s cv '49	82½	82½
Chicago & NW 6½s '36	79¾	79
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	109½	109½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	93½	93½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	97¾	96¾
Chicago StL&NOrls 5s	85⅞	85⅞
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '53	104¼	104¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	91¾	91¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '66 A	90	89½
Clev CC&StL 4½s R '77	97½	97½
Colonial Oil 5s '39	99	99
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	98¾	98¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	90	90
Columbus Pow 4½s	98½	98½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99¼	99¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	100½	100½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	99¾	99¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	39¾	39¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	107	107
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	106½	106½
Crown Zollerbach 6s ww '40	66½	66½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	61½	61½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	41¾	41¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	76	76
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	67½	67½
Den & Rio G We 5s '55	97½	97½
Den & Rio G We rfg 5s '78	63	63
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	72½	72½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	86½	86½
Duquesne P & L 4½s	89½	89½
El Paso Sw 5s	104½	104½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	105¾	105¾
Erie RR gen 4s '96	84¼	84½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	88½	88½
Erie RR gen lien	77¼	76¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	73½	73½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	77¾	77¾
Gen Bak Co 5½s '48	103	103
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	97	96¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	104¼	104
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	102½	102½
Goodrich 6s '45	41½	39½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	58	57¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	96¾	96
Grand Tr Ry Can 5s '36	89¾	89½
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	108½	108½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	93	92¾
Great Northern 4¾s '77 E	97½	97¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	104¼	104
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	116	116
Great Northern 6s '36 A	113½	111¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	83¾	83½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58	58
Humble Oil 5½s '52	73½	73½
Ill Bell Tel 5s ser A '56	107⅞	107⅞
Ill Central 3½s 1st Lou div '55	82	82
Ill Central CStLANO 5s '63	107¾	107¾
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	91	91
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	95½	95
Inter Hydro El 6s ctfs	94¾	94¾
Inter Match 6s ctfs	83½	83½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	94¾	94¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	89	89
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	89½	89½
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	68¾	68¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	75	70
Int & G Nor 6s '52	81¾	81½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	77	77
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	89½	89
Int Paper 6s '55	99	99¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	69½	69½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	87½	87½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	89¾	89½
Inv Eq Co 5s A	85	85
Kan City PS&Mem 4s '36	72	72
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	84½	80¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79	78½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	94	94
Laclede Gas 5½s ctfs '60	99	98½
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s '41	102½	102¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	100¾	100¾
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	100½	100
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	107½	107½
Long Island 4s '31	102½	102¼
Long Island deb 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	102	102
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	50½	50
L&N uni 4s '40	107	107
Manhat Ry 4s 2013	100¼	99¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	50	50
Meade 6s '45 ww	99½	98¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	77	75
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103½	102½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103	103
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104	104
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	104	104
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	86	86
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	79	79
Mo Pacific rfg 5s '65	60¼	60¼
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	85½	85½
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	83¾	83¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	73	73
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105½	105½
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	101	101
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	102¾	101¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102½	102
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	14¾	14¾
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	3½	3½
Newberry 5½s	91¼	91
No O Pub Ser 5s A '52	94¼	94¼
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93	93
N O T & C 4½s rcts '56	83¼	83
N O T & M 5s B '54	67½	67½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86	86
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101⅜	101¼
NYC&HR rfgs & im 4½s 2013	98⅝	98⅝
NYC&HR 4½s N	98	97⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 6s 1013	106	106
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107¼	107¼
NYC L 6% con 3½s '98	83¼	83½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	84	84
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	100½	100½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	100½	100
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115⅝	115⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	87¼	87¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94½	94
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105¼	105½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116	115
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51	50½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104¾
NY Tel deb 6s '45	120½	120½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	110¾	110¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	106½	106¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	80½	80½
Nlag Lock & O P 5s '55	105	105
Norf & W gen 6s '96	99¾	99½
Norf & W div 4s '96	99	99
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	99	99
North Am Co 5s '61	99½	99¾
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	103¼	102
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	104½	104½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	104½	104½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102	102
Nor Pacific gen s3 3047	87¾	87¾
Nor Pacific 5s C 3047	102	102
Nor Pacific 4s R 2047	111¾	111¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105	104¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	113¾	113¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	99	97¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	91	91
Ore Wash 4s reg	95	95
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105¾	105¾
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	102	101⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 5s '40	89	89⅛
Paramount Public 6½s '50	90	90
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	48	48
Paramount Pwr 5½s '51	101¼	101¼
Pathé Ex Inc 7s '37	83	82½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	106¾	106¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	95⅞	95⅞
Penn Railroad 4¾s 63	101½	101½
Penn Railroad 5s '65	103	103
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	104	104
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110¼	110
Penn Railroad 4½s	97½	97½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	101¾	101½
Pere Marquette 6½s '30	92	91¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	94¾	90
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¾	98⅛
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104½	104½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	80½	80½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	70	69½
Poco Coll 8s	90	90
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101¾	101¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	82	81¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	104	104
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	69½	69½
Pub Ser E&G 4½s 1970	104	104
Pub Ser E&G 6s	89¾	89½
Purity Baking 5s '58	94¾	94¾
Republic I&S gf 5s '40	101	101
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	33½	33½
Rochester Gas 4½s	100½	100½
St Louis Bridge 4s R&O div '32	89¾	89
St Louis & SF 5s A '50	51½	51½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	73¾	73
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	89¾	89
St Louis SW con 4s '32	82¾	82¾
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '73	110½	110⅜
Seaboard Al com 6s A '30	6¾	6¾
Shell Pipe 5s '35	99	99
Shell Union 6s '47	89¾	89
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	70	70
Shubert Theater 6s '42	71¼	71¼
Siberian Am Corp 7s '43	14¾	14¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	72	71½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	83¼	83¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	82¼	82¼
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	102	101¾
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '35	100½	100½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	50	50
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	106	106
Southern Pacific 4½s '29	103	103
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	85¾	85¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	83¼	83¼
Southern Pacific 5s '37	103¾	103¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	100⅜	100
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	80½	79½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	107½	107
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98¾	98½
Stevens MHotel 6s '45	52	51½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	103½	103¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	91½	91½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	51¾	50½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38¼	34½
Tol & O Cen gen 5s '35	102	102
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	103¾	103¾
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	100½	99¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101	100⅞
Union Pacific 4s '67	94½	94½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	88	85½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100	99¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102¾	102¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	71	71
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	33	33
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	94¾	94¾
Virginia Ry 5s '62	102½	102¼
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	83½	83½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103½	103¼
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	71	71
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	80¾	80¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	39	38½
West Shore 4s 2361	93	92¾
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	89½	89½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	90½	90½
Western Pacific 5s A '46	78½	78½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	102	102
Western Union 5s '51	101¾	101½
Western Union 5s '60	102	101¾
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	91	91
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '63	78½	78½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	97½	97½
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41	34½	34½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	65	65
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	100	99¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	May16	May15
1st 4s '47	103.13	103.13	103.13		
4th 4¼s '38	104.31	104.28	104.30	104.27	
US 3¾s '46	107.40	107.40	107.40		
US 4s '54	109.40	109.00	109.40	109.20	
US 4¼s '52	113.16	113.15	113.16	113.13	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 103.8 as 103 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	50½	50
Akershus 5s '63	96¾	96¾
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	45¼	45¼
Antioquia 7s B '45	45½	45½
Antwerp 5s '58	50	50
Argentine Gov 4s '57	103¼	102
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	81¾	81
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	76	76
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	79¾	79¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	80	79¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	80¾	79¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	79¾	79¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 B	80¼	80¼
Australia 4½s '56	83	83
Australia 5s '55	89¾	89¾
Australia 5s '58	83¾	83½
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	64½	64½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	64½	64½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	107	106¾
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	81½	81½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	104¾	104¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	111	110½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110	110
Bergen 5s '60	88	88
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	78	77
Berlin Elec 6s '55	74½	74½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	17	17
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	25	25
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	100
Brasil (Con El Ry) 7s '53	69	69
Brasil 6½s '26-'57	68	68
Brasil 6½s '27-'57	68	67¾
Brasil 6½s '28-'57	68	67¾
Brasil (Fed) 6½s '33	100	100
Brasil (US) 8s '41	62	62
Breda (Kreuzin) 7s '54, ww	71¾	71¾
Bremen 7s '35	93	93
Brisbane 5s '58	83	83
Brisbane 5s '57	83	83
Brisbane 5s '57	83	83
Budapest (City) 6s '62	42½	42½
Buenos Aires 6s '21 (Prov)	72	72
Canada (Dom) 5s '60	97	97
Canea Valley 7½s '46	86½	86½
Chile (Rep) 6s '41	80½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s '42	80½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6½s '42	81	81
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	80½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	80½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	80½	80½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	80½	80½
Chile (Rep) 7s '43	88	88
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	89	89
Columbia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	88½	88½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	88½	88½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	96¾	96¾
Copenhagen (City) 5½s '52	100½	100½
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	65	65
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97½	97½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	97½	97½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	56½	56½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s R '52	100½	100½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	97¼	97¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	102	101½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106
Dresden 6s '45	100¼	100½
Finland 5½s '58	91¾	91¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	81¾	81
Finnish A 6½s '54	82½	82½
Finnish B 6½s '54	83	83¼
French (Rep) 7½s '49	118½	118½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	91	91
German 7s '49	104½	104
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	84½	84½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	77	76
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	75¾	75
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 reis	75¾	75½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	75¾	75½
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '48	96½	96½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	97	97
Graz 8s '54	76	76
Greek 6s '68	99½	99
Hansa 6s '39 ww	86¾	85⅞
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	72	72
Irish Free State 5s '60	101¼	101¼
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	105¾	105¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	97¾	96¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96¾	96¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	96½	96½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	100¾	100¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	93¾	93¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	96¼	96¼
Jugoslavia 5½s 7s '37	106¾	106¼
Karstadt 6s '43	83	83½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	61¾	60¼
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	93½	93¼
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	90	90
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	93¾	92¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	106¼	106¼
Milan 6s	88¾	88¼
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	88¼	88¼
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	88¼	88¼
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	90¾	88½
New South Wales 5s '57	90¾	90¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	85	85¾
Norway (King) 5s '52	84	83¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101¾	101¼
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	106¼	106¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	106¼	106¼
Norwegian El 6½s '57	106¾	103½
Non Pow Swe 6½s '50	100	99¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	82	82
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	93	93
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100½	100
Oslo (City) 6s '58	103¾	103¾
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	89¾	89¾
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	85	85
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	104¾	104½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	19	19
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	79¾	79¾
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	84¼	84¼
Prague (City) 7½s '52	37	36¾
Prussia 6½s '51	103	103
Prussia 6s '52	83½	84½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	99¼	77½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	85	83½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	81	80
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	89½	89½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	88	88
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	36	34¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6s '46	37½	37½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '46	32	32
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	61	61
Rome (City) 6½s '52	90¼	90¼
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	87	87
Royal Dutch 4s '43 ww	104¾	104¾
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	89¾	89¾
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	72	71½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	41¾	41¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	70¾	70¾
Saxon State 6½s '45	73½	73½
Selsa (Dept) 7s '46	89	89
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	82	81½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	83	83½
Shinyetan El Pw 6½s '52	89½	89½
Siemens Sch 6½s '51	89¾	89¾
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	61	60¾
Soissons (City) 6s '36	107	106¾
Swiss Government 5½s '46	106½	105½
Toho Elec Pow 6s '52	100¼	100¼
Tokyo (City) 5½s '52	96¾	96¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	97	97
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	57	57
Trondhjem 5½s '57	100	100
Tyrol 7s '52	87	87
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	94½	94½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	73	73
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	78½	78½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	74½	74½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	65¾	64
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	79½	79¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '60	64¾	63¾
Vienna 6s '43	82¾	82¾
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	100	100
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	89¾	89¾

Business in Canada Shows Improvement

A NUMBER of favorable indications for trade and industry in Canada are contained in latest reports from that country.

A general strengthening of the bond market, better demand for Canadian grains overseas, a resumption of Canada's cattle exports to Great Britain, a gain in the traffic movement on the Dominion's canals, increased sales by chain and department stores, and greater production of footwear, are among factors encouraging to business sentiment at this time.

A retarding of the decline in retail and wholesale prices also is observed.

RAILWAY AGE ASKS PUBLIC TO PONDER RATE ADVANCE PLEA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, May 16—Careful consideration by the

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

Olin Downes, Radio Interpreter

He Lifts His Work to the Orchestra's Level

By LANING HUMPHREY

"THANK you, Mr. Knight," comes over the air with a jerky staccato, in a tone that may be called a crackling rumble—and satisfaction looms up in the faces of tuners-in anywhere from New York to Australia.

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra has been heard in symphonic numbers, in a Sunday afternoon broadcast on the Columbia Broadcasting System. Toscanini has shown his wizardry as a conductor in the effects he has evoked.

But to a certain wide-scattered host of listeners, the orchestra has only been playing a prelude to the most eagerly awaited number—a strangely interest-compelling talk on the music and its composers by Olin Downes, music critic of the New York Times. The crackling rumble of thanks to Announcer Knight for his flourish of introduction is the voice of Downes.

* * *

Perhaps it is because Downes can say the word "exquisite" in reference to a piece of music, and sound altogether masculine. And then there is that engaging sense of personal contact he sets up, with such phrases as, "During Mr. Toscanini's interpretation of this symphony, it seemed to me—and I think you must have felt it, too. . . ." At any rate, it is as a favorite radio personality that he has wound up his season of broadcasting comments on the New York Philharmonic air programs. As he settles himself at his desk to write as music critic of the Times, he still bewilderedly finds himself the recipient of "fan mail." It has flowed steadily and voluminously.

There is a strong masculine contingent of fans. They confide to Downes that he has made the discussion of classical music endurable and enjoyable to them for the first time in their lives, and that they are acquiring a taste for the music, too. A rancher in Australia writes that he has been pleased to tumble out of bed at 6:30 on his day of rest to hear him. "Fortunately," says a Kansan, "you always make it known just what you are trying to say."

Certain it is that here is one critic who is not content to toy with words and strike literary attitudes, but enters into his writings and his talks with immense personal drive—and expansive and unique personality.

Olin Downes is a big fellow, with sizable neck, massive shoulders, thick chest, wrists of sapling girth, legs that tread with a heavy impact. Yet, sitting hunched over a table in a broadcasting studio, knitting his brow as he directs his voice to a microphone looking like a desk size Westminster chime clock, he talks of such a thing as Ravel's ballet music of Daphnis and Chloe with the enthusiasm of a ballet master. The explanation lies in what has been a secret. It was revealed to the writer by an astonished girl who had seen a strange sight in the studio where she was studying ballet.

* * *

It seems that Downes took lessons in classical dancing from a ballerina. She put him through all the paces—the coupé, plié, entrechat, saute, battements, pirouette, and such. This was in his days of musical criticism in Boston. The town was getting its first views of the ballet russe, with Pavlowa and Mordkin. Downes wanted to be sure he understood the differences between the old and academic, and the new and free, ballet. Glancing at his bulk, I wondered whether he had prepared his talk on the Ravel ballet by going through a few ballet steps. Would he, above all, have been able to make a fast takeoff with a renversé, and land his 210 pounds safely? With a huge grin, he remarked that it would take more space than he had in either of his offices.

When Downes writes, he enters into the effort no less bodily than he did in his survey of the ballet question. He does not merely write for or against this or that music or composer. He seems to roll up his sleeves and battle. He arches his shoulders over a long piece of yellow, blue-lined paper and swings at it with a thick-leaded pencil as if driving a gouge cross grain on a block of oak. Lost to the world, he strokes heavy lines of half-formed letters across the paper, snorts and rumbles unintelligible words, lunges at the page to cross something out, and between whiles parks his pencil in his mouth, point downward, ready to be dabbed at the paper in a hurry. You will recognize a Downes pencil by the signs of having been ravenously devoured up to about halfway down. He does not scorn the typewriter, but it seems to scorn him. Letters turn up in the strangest places in his copy.

The Downes power of withdrawing into his thoughts is very marked. Watch him go through the traffic currents of Times Square, and you will be easily persuaded that habit, and not sight, is his guide. Stories his friends tell of his abstraction give a clew as to why he is able to put such fellow sympathy into similar legends of, say, Beethoven.

* * *

After turning in a Boston concert review in his early days Downes arrived at his suburban home community, West Roxbury, some time after midnight. Unlocking the door of the old familiar home, he was startled to find another man inside.

"May I know how you happen to be in my house?" Downes demanded, getting all set for action.

"And may I know why you think this is your house?" the stranger queried.

Downes's jaw dropped, then a great light flooded his mind.

"Oh, yes, yes—I've moved!" he burst out, and for the next few minutes was busily engaged in proving that he was not a burglar.

Disturbed over the number of things he had mislaid during his meditations in one short period in his goings and comings between home and office and concert hall, his wife took action. Stickers were printed, inscribed:

Finder please return to
Olin Downes,
—— Street,
West Roxbury, Mass.

These labels he began to paste on every article he carried.

"But shortly afterward," Downes told the interviewer, in corroborating the story, "I laid my winter overcoat down somewhere, and never saw it again."

In the Century Club dining room, the interviewer asked:

"How does a music critic feel to be a popular radio number?"

"The fact is," Downes returned in his characteristic crackling rumble, "radio has put me into a constant state of complete nonplussedness. Now, for instance, with so many good announcing voices on the air, I should think that tuners-in, instead of stopping to listen to me, as they write that they do, would tune my crow's voice right out."

"Well," the interviewer remarked, "they not only don't tune you out, but they want to know how you feel about radio."

Downes was all seriousness as, an intent expression in his blue eyes and bulk, smooth-shaven face, he leaned his large, high-foreheaded blond head across the table, hunching his seemingly three-foot span of shoulders.

"When I first began addressing the microphone, it didn't occur to me that anyone was going to tune me in in Australia and go to the bother of writing to thank me for helping him understand the music Mr. Toscanini was conducting. That's inspiring—one of the most inspiring things that ever happened to me. The listeners-in have done all sorts of things for me and to me. They have advised me, admonished me, informed me, corrected me, criticized me.

* * *

"As a critic, I have become a good deal chastened from contact with the radio world. I've found it a world full of very alert critics. They have made me appreciate for the first time how a public performer feels in the presence of critics. They have shown me how confusing it must be for a performer to attempt to be guided by critics who all say something different about the same concert.

"In reference to the same broadcast" (his eyes twinkled), "I've received letters suggesting that I pitch my voice a little higher, and others assuring me that all would be well if I'd only pitch it a little lower. I've been told that I talked too fast, and cautioned against talking too slowly. They have thanked me for not making my remarks too technical, and accused me of not being technical enough. They have praised me for discussing the personalities of the composers, and urged me to say less about the composers and more about the music. But I mean it when I say I have been grateful for these criticisms. They show me that my listeners are interested, and want to help me."

"Listeners-in who are not musically educated tell me that you make them feel that you take a very real personal interest in them—the general public, rather than the musical public."

Downes began with a characteristic snort and clenching of hands. "I'm tired of music being the private plaything of a relatively small group of professional concert-goers, dilettantes, parlor critics, who talk, talk, talk about music and never do really appreciate it. They make music a topic of argument, instead of letting it soak into their hearts and souls.

* * *

"Musicians as a class are inclined to be unintelligent about their art—in the matter of making it appear stupid to a mystified but wonderfully intelligent public.

"Musicians and too many of us 'crickets,' I fear, are the worst enemies of our own art. It is my hope to be able to talk understandably about music to the people whom the composers wanted to address, without fuss or feathers, in their scores, and to serve as a connecting link, however fallible, between the composers and the public. And let me emphasize the fact that it is not musicians or performances that I like to discuss, so much as music and the minds and souls of the men who made it.

"Radio has broken the monopoly on the finest music, and now that I've had the opportunity to talk about it to the thousands of people outside as well as inside the ranks of those accustomed to attend symphony concerts, I'm more than ever convinced that people have only to know the music, and form a clue as to its meaning, to love it.

"Music is not a mere topic of discussion with me. It is a necessity, a part of life. Perhaps that's a sign that I'm not really a musician. I don't care particularly whether I am. I enjoy music, and I have now the privilege of talking about what I enjoy to people who also are really interested."

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis. "CBS". Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago," from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast.
NBC: "WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast.
"To KOA," "To KOH": when following above, indicates western limit of network. —T—: coast to coast networks.
Call letters given single station programs.
Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving, unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, MAY 18

Soloist and Orchestra

Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; concert orchestra (Simmons—CBS—T). Mr. Tibbett's program: Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes; Sail Away for the Rio Grande (Nevin); Largo al Factotum, Barber of Seville (Rossini); Gwine to Hebb'n; Life Is a Dream (Strauss); Without a Song (Youmans); Old Man River (Kern). 8:30.

Lucille Brightman Davis, soprano; Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ —T). Half hour of unhackneyed classics. Emerson Whithorne's "Pell Street," descriptive of Chinatown, feature. 10.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Napoleon's Grenadiers (WEAF Chain to WDAY, Fargo). Closing with that noted "anthem," "Some of These Days." 7:05.

Ohman and Arden, piano duo; male trio; novelty orchestra (General Mills—WJZ—T). 8:30.

Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Brad Browne, master of ceremonies; male trio (Fleischmann—CBS—T). 9.

Roy Bargy and his orchestra (Maytag—WJZ—T). Popular program directed by member of Paul Whiteman's orchestra. 9.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS—T). Playing from Cleveland, O., on tour. 10.

Symphonic Rhythm Makers; Vaughn De Leath, contralto (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). Metropolis (Grofe); Memphis Blues (Handy); Violin Concerto (Braine), Raphael Galindo, soloist; Russian Fantasie (Lange-Carver). 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 7.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Diamond anniversary of the Overbrooks. 9:30.

Adventures of Sherlock Holmes (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific at 8.

On Time Hank" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). A ride in the cab of a locomotive in the "Empire Builders" period. 10:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, Ferde Grofe, conductors; male male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain to WGY, NBC Chicago to WOW Omaha). Two programs an hour each in length, the first from New York, the second from Chicago. 8:30.

Male quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). 9:30.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). Dinner music. 6. 6:45.

Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor (WJZ Chain to WLS, WENR, Chicago). Forty-five minutes. 7:45.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WENR, Chicago). 11.

Recitals

Music Treasure Box (WJZ Chain to WSMB, New Orleans). Composer biographies by Pierre Key, their compositions by Muriel Pollock, pianist. 6.

Archer Gibson, concert organist (WEAF Chain to KSD, St. Louis). 7:30.

Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor (CBS —T). "Nocturne." 12:30 a. m.

Monologists

Roy Atwell "tangled talker"; Helen Nugent, soprano; orchestra (Tide Water—CBS to WKW, Buffalo). 6:30.

Paul Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 9:30.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:45. WGAR to KFYR. 10:15.

"League of Nations Council Meeting" (WEAF —T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Edward F. Kimball, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Daytime Programs

Hits and Bits (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver) Eddie Dunham, organist. 10. 10:45 a. m.

"Piano Moods" (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). 11:30 a. m., 2:45.

Columbia Revue (CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City). Orchestral. 12:30.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). 1:30.

Hotel New Yorker Concert Ensemble (WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver). 1:30.

Women's Radio Review (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Features of feminine interest; Vincent Lopez and his orchestra; soloists. One hour. 3.

Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.

Chicago Serenade (WJZ Chain to WMC, Memphis) Orchestral. 3:30.

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4.

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). 4.

"The Book Reporter" (WJZ Chain to KSTP, St. Paul). Clifton Fadiman, reviewer, presents Christopher Morley. 4:30.

Lee Morse; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra (CBS —T). Fifteen minutes. 5:30.

Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC Household Institute.
12:05 p. m.—NBC, On Wings of Song.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Pittsburgh, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Barclay Orchestra.
3:00 to 5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

German-Chinese Service

A new air service from Berlin to Nanking is expected to begin in March. Four airplanes have been shipped from Hamburg to Shanghai and the German Lufthansa will probably operate that part of the route which passes over Soviet Russian territory.

YOU HAVE HEARD HIM SUNDAYS

OLIN DOWNES

The Big Parade of the Air

Man-Made Locusts Will Darken the Skies

By MAJ. ROBERT F. RAYMOND, D. S. C.

THE throb of a third of a million horsepower hurtling 672 United States Army airplanes and 1484 men through the air at a speed of more than 100 miles an hour. . . .

The writer wonders if the public has even an approximate realization of the stupendousness of the United States Army air maneuvers scheduled to take place over Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, from May 19 to 30. Let me attempt to help the reader visualize the proportions of this demonstration.

Through months and months of fighting on the western front, concentrations of planes in actual battle seldom reached the number of 20 to a side. At the very height of activity at Chateau Thierry, while on a two-hour flight into German territory, I recall counting 40 allied planes in the air. Then at St. Mihiel every one of those doubting doughboys who had been jeering at the idea that there were American planes in action will well remember the day when 125 of us passed overhead.

This remained the largest concentration known, until at the army air display at San Diego more than 200 planes took part.

In the present maneuvers, more than three times that number will pass in review in a single column. This will be the outward sign of what aviators are looking upon as a landmark of aviation history in general, and of the history of both military and civil aviation in the United States in particular. In command of the maneuvers will be Gen. "Ben" Fulois, who but 20 years ago had to argue the army into considering airplanes at all, and for a year was the only officer in the army on flying duty. The present operations will include more than 700 officers. Epoch-making as this event is to me as an army pilot, it is equally inspiring to me as a civilian flier, and I should like to point out an array of facts buried below the surface of it, which should be interesting to the public at large.

Granted that this is a strictly military demonstration, nevertheless, to him whose chief interest lies in commercial aviation it is noteworthy that from the war came swift development of equipment later adapted to the exigencies of commercial transport. Until recently, the military development of airplanes and motors always blazed the trail for civilian aviation. An example of the change from this situation is that at the last national air races the fastest ships were for the first time non-military types. Notwithstanding, there is still much to be gained by the constant research carried on by the military with the coöperation of the manufacturer.

Now plying its way among the busy marts of trade is a luxurious 18-passenger transport known as the Curtiss Condor. It was originally an army bomber. Largest air transport of all for a brief space of time in the race for bigger ships was the Keystone Patrician. It, too, began its career as an army bomber. Slightly changed and adapted, it comfortably carried 20 passengers and crew. The brunt of all our early air mail transportation for several years was borne by the Liberty engined De Haviland, the standard army observation type. Several of its more recent successors in military observation have been likewise converted to commercial use.

Now as you see overhead your heavy twin-engined bomber capable of carrying 4000-pound bomb loads, you will do well to realize that it, too, may oe adapted to the luxurious accommodation of passengers. Your powerful single-engined observation or attack job may well be changed into a fast mail carrier. Fastest and most maneuverable of all, your single seater pursuit plane can easily be visualized as annihilating distance in the service of your sportsman pilot or your busy business executive.

It was the Army, together with the Navy, which, through Government funds, rescued the manufacturers of airplanes and airplane motors from the doldrums of post-war aviation. Now, even with the consequent magnitude of commercial production and operation, commercial research can still be stimulated by the urge of military requirements.

As the formidable battle column appears over your head, you will be interested to be able to distinguish the four types of airplanes that comprise it. First and most easily recognized are the large and very powerful bombardment planes. Look for twin-engines. These planes carry a crew of four or more, and are armed with machine guns front and rear. Their principal load, however, consists of bombs, some of them weighing as much as 1000 pounds. They have a maximum lifting power of two tons of explosive besides other load. The bombs are fixed on racks beneath the planes, and when released from the cockpit are capable of inflicting tremendous damage.

As compared with the planes to follow in line, these great ships are relatively slow, but their top speed is fully equal to that of the very fastest single seater fighter in service on any front during the late war.

Pursuit planes are small, powerful, amazingly fast and maneuverable single seaters whose mission is always to fight, clearing the air of enemy airplanes, as well as furnishing protection to the other units in the formation. You can easily distinguish these by their relatively small size and the liveliness with which they swoop up and down and around the main body.

Bombers and pursuit planes represent the two extremes in size. Between them are the two seaters, carrying pilot and observer. These are divided into two classes—attack ships and observation ships. These are so nearly identical in appearance that only an expert can distinguish between them. Attack ships mount four or more machine guns, of which at least two are fixed, and fire forward, and two are in the rear cockpit mounted on a swivel. Their arc of fire is controlled by the observer. These attack planes also carry a load of small, 25-pound, demolition bombs. They fly at an astonishingly low altitude, at amazing speed, their mission being to attack any kind of enemy concentration on the ground. Observation planes are similar in appearance and armament, and with the same personnel, but with a different function, as the name implies.

Completing the column there is a considerable group of large transport planes, which under war conditions would not accompany the column at all. These are filled with a host of official observers, members of the press, press photographers and news reel men. Army photographers, however, are acting as observers in several observation type planes which are specially equipped for photographic work.

Although this movement is a military defense activity, to the men at the throttle it means more as a landmark in aviation progress, applicable to peace-time commercial flying.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Otto Miller, New York, N. Y.
Otto Miller, New York, N. Y.
William Moore, Boston, Mass.
Arthur Payne, Boston, Mass.
Ralph Morrison, Boston, Mass.
Patrick Freeman, Boston, Mass.
Clarence Brooks, Boston, Mass.
William H. Hadley, Boston, Mass.
Clenia Johnson, Boston, Mass.
Edgar Garland, Boston, Mass.
Vernon Barker, Boston, Mass.
Herbert Greene, Boston, Mass.
Guy A. Crisafulli, Boston, Mass.
William White, Boston, Mass.
Howard F. McIlvaine, Boston, Mass.
Alvin Medley, Boston, Mass.
Ernest C. Merchant, Boston, Mass.
Jack W. Augustus, Boston, Mass.
Clarence Dockett, Boston, Mass.
Ernest Royal, Boston, Mass.
Lionel Cox, Boston, Mass.
Richard Hill, Boston, Mass.
Walter Tonasiuck, Boston, Mass.
Harvey Singleton, Boston, Mass.
Calvin Prince, Boston, Mass.
Henry Widdiss, Boston, Mass.
Clarence Grant, Boston, Mass.
Clarence Tappin, Boston, Mass.
Charles Herbert, Boston, Mass.
William Morris, Boston, Mass.
Clarence Maines, Boston, Mass.
James Eaddie, Boston, Mass.
Lester Averett, Boston, Mass.
Kenneth Williams, Boston, Mass.
Harold Wheaton, Boston, Mass.
Lawrence Menson, Boston Mass.
Joseph F. Gaffney, Boston, Mass.
M. A. Hadsell, Needham, Mass.
Mrs. Viola L. Jones, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Bourliss, Bethlehem, Pa.
Mrs J. Arthur Aiton, Derby, England.
J. Arthur Aiton, Derby, England.
Mrs. Rosamond D. Nix, Los Angeles, Calif.
J. A. Nix, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Ethel M. Perrin, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. Laura J. Ott, Chicago, Ill.
Rose-Marie Long, New Castle, Ind.
A. G. Irvine, Worcester, Mass.
B. C. Upham, Holden, Mass.
Mrs. Henry C. Werner, Columbus, O.
Mrs. C. R. Brown, Madison, Wis.
Mrs. William F. Lind, Bay City, Mich.
William F. Lind, Bay City, Mich.
Miss Katherine Benson, Ottumwa, Ia.

Woman Pilot on Air

The Hon. Mrs. Hector Bruce who flew recently to Japan from England was not only the first aviator to complete a solo flight between the two countries, but she was also the first to broadcast an account of such a flight from 2OAK, the Tokio broadcasting station.

Programs Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:25 Gruen Answer Man: recording.
6:10 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:33 Announcements: news.
6:45 NBC Program from Louisville.
7:30 NBC, Ted Lewis and his Musical Clowns.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, Radiotron Varieties;; soloists; dance orchestra.
8:30 Chevrolet Chroniclers: recording.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Fiesd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Over the Heather with Sandy MacFarland.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout: news.
11:10 NBC, Hal Kemp and his orchestra.
11:45 NBC, Little Jack Little.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 Cole and McLaughin, songs.
6:00 Time; weather; Roadman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Foursome Quartet.
7:45 Harriette Elkind, violinist.
8:00 "Beauties of the North Shore and Cape Ann." Congressman William P. Connery Jr.
8:15 Edward McHugh, baritone.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone.
9:00 Dance program.
9:30 Domino Orchestra, Irving Gitling, director.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" skit.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu, and Em" sketch.
10:45 Temperature; Radio Billboard.
10:50 Louie's Hungry Five: Skit.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:14 RKO Review.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:25 Show Tunes; orchestra.
5:30 "Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Program from Louisville.
7:30 CBS, Armand Vecsey's Ritz-Carlton Hotel Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Wallace Silversmiths; Elsie Gordon, monologist; orchestra.
8.45 CBS, Mary Charles, soprano.
9:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
9:30 Radio party to Lupe Velez.
9:45 Organ recital.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat; "Oliver Twist."
10:45 CBS, Tony Cabooch, one man show.
11:00 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Cocoanut Grove Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Nocturne; Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Organ recital; weather.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 Billy Dooley and his orchestra.
7:45 Evening Musicale; time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:30 p. m.—CBS, Winegar's Orchestra.
5:45 CBS, Tony's Scrap Book.
6:00 "Plantation Echoes"; recording.
6:30 Time; baseball; news; orchestra.
7:15 "Hawaiian Echoes."
7:30 "Getting the News While the Public Sleeps."
7:45 "Scandinavian Minutes."
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; Ann Leaf, organist.
8:30 Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
8:45 Vocal and piano.
9:00 Emory Daugherty and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Department of Justice," Atty.-Gen. William DeWitt Mitchell.
10:00 Mayfair Orchestra.
10:30 News; organ recital.
11:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, May 17

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, "Judith," National Oratorio Society.
1:30 NBC, "Debunking Big Game Hunting."
1:45 NBC, "Verdi Before and After Wagner," Deems Taylor Musical Series.
2:30 Alice Pearlman, pianist.
2:45 Dixie Jubilee Quartet.
3:00 NBC, Negro sketch, "Profit and Loss."
3:30 NBC, Manhattan Guardsmen: band.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Pop Concert: soloists; Cleveland Symphony Orchestra.
7:00 Gilchrist's Tenor Tones.
7:15 "What the Theater Has Meant to Me," Blanche Yurka.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk, William Packer.
9:10 "What to Look for in Summer Camps."
9:15 NBC, George Cehanovsky, baritone; Atwater Kent Orchestra.
9:45 NBC, "Capture of Manila Bay."
10:15 NBC, Countess Olga Albani, soprano; National Dairy string orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:30 a. m.—Hebrew Aid Society talk.
11:00 Trinity Church, Boston.
12:30 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
12:45 "Short Story Writing."
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:20 "Wear Ease Relief."
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, Same as WEEI.
2:30 NBC, Lo .May Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist; orchestra.
3:00 "Heroic Days in Plymouth Colony," Dean Gleason L. Archer.
3:15 Swampscott Legion Band.
4:00 NBC, Williams Orchestra, Ennio Bolognini, cellist.
4:30 Ye Olde New England Choir.
4:45 NBC, Concert orchestra; soloist.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
6:00 Time; weather; talk; Review; temperature.
6:15 Einar Hanson, violnist.
6:30 Aaron Keljick's Orchestra.
6:45 Piona duo.
7:00 NBC, Rudy Valee and His Connecticut Yankees.
7:30 Radio Billboard.
7:40 Louie's Hungry Five: skit.
7:45 Blair Cut-Ups Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: "Gentlemen at the Keyhole"; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 Somno Melodies.
9:30 Polly Willis, soprano; Alden Edkins, bass.
9:45 NBC, Westinghouse Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, World Adventures With Floyd Gibbons.
10:30 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; Review; temperature.
11:15 NBC, Heel Hugger Quartet.
11:30 Harry G. Solsey, organ.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Service of Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
2:30 CBS, Talk, Jane Addams.
2:35 CBS, Ballad Hour.
3:00 Program from Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, Rev. Donald Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Pastorals: quartet; orchestra.
6:00 Helen Barr; John Herrick; Earl Nelson, soloists; female trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Betty Smart, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 "Amazing Facts."
7:30 CBS, The Gauchos.
7:45 Nightingales, female trio.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 Organ and soloist.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 Victor Herbert presentation.
9:00 CBS, Coty Playgirl, Irene Bordoni; players; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest, Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor.
10:30 CBS, "Fortune Builders"; Douglas Gilbert.
10:45 CBS, Theo Karle, tenor; orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Around the Samovar.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

3:30 p. m.—Rescue Society Service.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.
7:30 Park Street Church service.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 m.—CBS, Jewish Art Program.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, International Broadcast; Sir W. Phene Neal, Lord Mayor of London.
12:45 CBS, French Trio.
1:15 Voice and piano.
1:30 CBS, The Gypsy Trail.
2:00 The Bronches.
2:30 Organ recital; Lawrence Thornton, tenor.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour, with Toscha Seidel, violinist.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; Mixed Quartet; orchestra.

WORK IN ITALY GAINS

ROME, May 15 (AP)—Unemployment was reduced by 40,000 persons during April, the Government announced yesterday. The number without work on May 1 was placed at 709,486.

Britain's Educational Ideas

America Will Hear England's Radio Head

FROM the man who admittedly furnishes the British people what he thinks they ought to hear on the radio, rather than what they may appear to want, American educators and radiocasting officials will shortly hear a discussion of "What Europe's Experience Can Offer to America."

That man is Sir John Reith, director-general of the British Broadcasting Corporation, government-owned and operated radio monopoly, who sails for this country on May 15 to address the first annual assembly of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education to be held in New York City, May 21-23.

Though Sir John's conception of the essential organization of broadcasting is almost diametrically opposite that of most American broadcasting officials, his address will probably be broadcast to the American audience over the national networks.

The substance of the British radio chief's address is not yet known here, but it is held unlikely that he will devote any part of it to comparisons of "Radio by the British Plan," or supported by receiving set taxes and free of advertising, and "Radio by the American Plan," or supported by revenues from advertisers.

It is most likely that he will discourse mainly on the intensive program of education by radio which his own company has undertaken and which some other European countries are offering.

His presence, however, almost inevitably will lead to comparisons, and debates on the subject of government versus private control of the radio. Sir John's host, the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, whose director is Levering Tyson, was organized "to consider what the opportunities are for radio in education" and is supported by funds assured by John D. Rockefeller Jr., and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Mr. Tyson's organization, though it contains an imposing membership of leading educators and publicists, is in no way connected with the National Committee on Education by Radio, which embraces a group of educational associations banded together for the avowed purpose of obtaining a block of 15 per cent of the broadcasting wavelengths for use by state educational institutions.

This is Sir John's first visit to the United States since he took over his post in the British Broadcasting Corporation in 1922. He came here in 1915 to administer the production of ammunition for the British forces, remaining for two years. After the war he had charge of disposing England's surplus war stores here.

An imposing figure, six feet, six inches in height, is Sir John. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland. His grandfather was general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada and later of the Clyde Navigation Company. His father was moderator of the United Free Church of Scotland.

In British radio he has frequently been charged with assuming dictatorial powers, especially because of his ban on the lighter forms of programs on Sundays. He seldom makes public appearances, but he makes no secret of his firm conviction that "to set out to give the public what it wants, as the saying is, is a dangerous and fallacious policy, involving almost always an underestimate of the public's intelligence and a continual lowering of standards."

General Classified

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS AND LIECHTENSTEIN STAMPS
Air Mails on covers. Pro Juventute trial packets for $1 or 4/2, bills or P. O. Charity & Commemorative Approvals. Price list free. J. R. FLOGERZI, 65 Marktgasse, Berne, Switzerland.

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HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere: 1 to 4 rooms, radio electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1865 N. Sycamore. ORanite 8178.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 823 So. Rampart. Wilshire District — Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; 3 4 and 5 cars.

WANTED TO BUY

OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, discarded jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

ARKAVEN, in the Adirondacks, Upper Jay, N. Y.—A happy summer for boys 7-15; swimming, camping, sports, special supervision; hand crafts. Write for literature, MRS. IRENE S. IVES, 1202 Shawmut Place, St. Louis, Mo.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

WANTED—Family (Christian Scientists preferred), in country, to board two boys and two girls of school age until fall. Write fully prices, etc. Box W-94, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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Attractive modern summer home, 4 rooms, bath, well furnished; fine view of lake; season $500. Box 117, Route 3, Lakeport, N. H.

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For rent, summer cottage, 10 miles from Bath; bay and ocean view; housekeeping or meals at lodge; piped for fresh and salt water; $200 for season. Box 4, Sharon, Mass.

DRIVING INSTRUCTION

UPTOWN AU

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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: The 1931 examinations for admission to The Teachers College of the City of Boston, Latin and Day High Schools, and the Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts will be held this year as follows:

THE TEACHERS COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF BOSTON. For the regular four-year college courses open to high school graduates who have completed the preparatory course: From Monday, June 1, to Saturday, June 6, inclusive, at The Teachers College of the City of Boston, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue.

All candidates are required to report for registration and conference on Monday, June 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

LATIN SCHOOLS: (For admission to the Six-Year Course): On Friday, June 5, and on Wednesday, September 9, at 9 o'clock A. M. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin School-house, on Avenue Louis Pasteur; girls, at the Girls' Latin School-house, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue.

Candidates are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh grade of the elementary schools. The subjects of the examination will be English (including Reading, Literature and Spelling); Arithmetic; Geography and History and Civics.

For admission to the four-year course; Candidates for admission to the four-year course in the Public Latin or Girls' Latin Schools, will be examined only on September 9, at the place, and in the subjects indicated under High Schools, below. (See NOTE below).

HIGH SCHOOLS: NOTE.—EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE HIGH SCHOOLS AND TO THE FOUR-YEAR COURSES IN THE LATIN SCHOOLS WILL BE HELD ON THE DAY IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE OPENING OF SCHOOLS IN SEPTEMBER.

ACCORDINGLY, the 1931 examinations for admission to the high schools and to the four-year courses in the Latin schools will be held on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1931.

Boys and girls will be examined at The Teachers College of the City of Boston, on Huntington Avenue, near Longwood Avenue. The subjects of examination will be: English Language (including Reading, Writing and Spelling, Grammar and Composition); History and Civil Government of the United States; Geography; Arithmetic.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS OF MECHANIC ARTS: The examinations for admission of students to the one-year and two-year courses in the Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts will be given on Saturday, June 6, in the Parkman School, Broadway, between B and C Streets, South Boston, beginning promptly at 9 o'clock A. M.

For Full particulars in regard to the above examination apply to the Board of Examiners, 15 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

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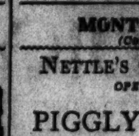

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and
GORDON HOSE
Dry Goods, Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear, Gifts, Needlework

M. Flossie Hill Company
DIAMONDS and JEWELRY of merit
Dependable Watch Repairing
Fort Myers Jewelry Co.
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One of the South's Great Department Stores

Cohen Brothers

Burchgott's
GOLD STRIPE
The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.
Exclusively at
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for Men and Women
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LEVY'S ADAMS at HOGAN
Ultra-smart Apparel for Men and Women Conservatively Priced!
Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

Postum
WHIDDON'S
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocers"
"There Is One Near You"
46 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices Service Coupons

STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
Jeweler
DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MRS. J. A. McKEE
Incorporated
Graduate Corsetiere
Gossard Corsets—Girdles
Foundation Garments—Brassieres
Lingerie—Pajamas—Negligees
Treasures
Marshall Fields and Vanity Fair Hosiery
13 WEST DUVAL STREET PHONE 5-5436

Travis, Buckman & Ulmer
Fire, Auto and Bonding
INSURANCE
212 W. FORSYTH ST. Phone 5-5952

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6113 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
Family Washing

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
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KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Shell Products
Complete Tire Service and Accessories
3175 NE 22nd Ave. 640 NW 12th Ave.
1441 SW 8th St. 1102 NW 7th Ave.
1101 W. Flagler St.
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845 5th Street 1698 Alton Road
Howard E. Orben Co.
Headquarters
160 SW 1ST STREET PH. 29668

Ford
The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
Dade Motor Sales Co.
S. A. RYAN
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Burdine's
MIAMI, FLORIDA
A Complete Department Store

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Dry Goods and Shoes
Children's Shoes a Specialty
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RICHARD PLUMER
Incorporated
Decorative Counsel
Contract Work—Upholstery
Drapery
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Quality shoes for men and women. Dexdale "Silk-Sealed" Hosiery
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
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The **HEFTY PRESS, Inc.**
Printers *Stationers*
Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 S. W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

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800 N. W. 4TH AVENUE
All classes of laundering and rug cleaning
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"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
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Watch Repairing a Specialty with
Bass Jewelry Company
LORRAINE ARCADE 114 E. FLAGLER

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New and Used
Repairs on All Makes
AUTO
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Batteries
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VIKING 1239 N. E. 1st Ave. Ph. 32782

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Lozey Florist
1611 BISCAYNE BLVD. Ph. 31588
Bonded F. T. D. Member

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The Parker Method

Summer prices now in effect on all lines of beauty culture.
Rain Water Shampoos
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Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.
HARRY HAMLYN, Manager.

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PURITAN CAFE
Well balanced meals, properly prepared under sanitary conditions.
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Rastus McGinnis, Prop.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Connecticut Cafeteria
Select from delicously prepared, home-cooked food your favorite dish. Vegetables and meats are strictly fresh and pastry—Oh so good. Moderate prices.
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NEXT TO CORTEZ HOTEL

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Exclusive Florida Distributors
STEINWAY and other leading PIANOS
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Victor and Majestic Radios
Majestic Electric Refrigerators
W. Palm Beach St. Petersburg PHILPITT'S Miami Orlando

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"The House of Friendliness"
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TO HELP YOU
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helen louise gowns hats 701 Fifth St. at Euclid Ave.
Open During Summer at Miami Beach, Florida
Dresses, Suits, and Pajamas, in Cottons and Silks. Made to your order and in stock. Also your materials and alterations.
The Sunniland Dress Studio

Louis' Grill
Opposite Pancoast Hotel
Food that is different because of exceptional preparation.
LOUIS FISCHBEIN, Regez, Prop.

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The First National Bank & Trust Company
In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

The Men's Shop
and
San Juan Men's Shop
Featuring Quality—Not Price
ORLANDO, FLA.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE

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Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
SARASOTA • FORT MYERS • BRADENTON

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QUALITY
STYLE
VALUE
The Willson-Chase Company
For 21 years St. Petersburg's leader in Style and Quality.

Nolen's
Cash Economy Grocery Co.
2300-2306 FIRST AVENUE, N.
18-32 23RD STREET, N.
ST PETERSBURG, FLA.

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LADIES' AND GENTS' APPAREL
1700 CENTRAL AVE. St. Petersburg
Phone 4187

Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
The largest stock in the city of Diamond and Platinum Jewelry, Watches, Silverware and Novelties to select from.
The oldest diamond merchant in ST. PETERSBURG 449 CENTRAL
OPPOSITE POINSETTA HOTEL

TAMPA

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

DIXIE LAUNDRY
AND
DIXIE CLEANERS
"BIGGEST and BEST"
Phones Laundry 4232 Dry Cleaners 2845

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*
Established 1910
Shoes dyed any color
408 TAMPA STREET
Quality Material—Honest Service
Phone M-1278 TAMPA, FLORIDA

MAAS BROS. BEAUTY SHOP
Leonard SHOP
Phone 4991
All Lines of Beauty Culture

BECKWITH-RANGE
JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

CALL AT
Snow Park Service Station
FOR COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
Grand Central and Magnolia Ave.
One block west of Christian Science church

H. W. CLARKE HAT CO.
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Oldest and Most Reliable Hat Shop in Florida

Chandler's Corset Shop
Corsets, Underwear, Corselettes Girdles, Hosiery
10% Discount to Business Women
Phone 4112 607 Tampa St.

WINTER PARK

EMMETT NICHOLSON
Builders of Florida's Finest Residences
The Highest Conceivable Perfection in Materials and Workmanship
WINTER PARK, FLORIDA

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Newest Styles
Best Quality
$1.95 to $5.00
BURCH MILLINERY
130 Peachtree Arcade

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
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W. W. STEED, *Agent*

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Renting—Insurance
PERSONAL SERVICE
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LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's Maylock 5300 — DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Regenstein's
Peachtree Store
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
209 PEACHTREE STREET N. E.

The Tavern
Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Room
Private room available afternoons and evenings for banquets parties, etc.
ATLANTA 65½ Broad St. NW. MACON, GA. 151 Cotton Ave.
Phone Jackson 0414 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Dutch"
Independent—Progressive—Competitive

TRADE MARK
Bon Ami
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"
SOLD BY
PIGGLY WIGGLY

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh
Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS.
DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E Broughton St., Savannah, Ga

THOS. A. JONES CO.
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS FOR MEN AND BOYS
Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
Spalding Athletic and Golf Equipment
Stetson Hats
Eighteen East Broughton, Savannah, Ga.

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
BYCK ELECTRIC CO. INC.
139 BULL STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Streets, Savannah, Ga

Morris Shoe Repair Shop
16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

THE STAR LAUNDRY
Family Washing • Rough Dry Economy
BAY and BARNARD STS. PHONE 5113

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

35 in business and only five years here.
THERE IS NO PLACE LIKE ASHEVILLE
JOHN E. SCHLEY
GENERAL INSURANCE
MILES BLDG. Phone 2108

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets
P O Box 292 Dial Phone 3-8533

Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating
Engineers and Contractors

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines, must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AUSTRIAN TYROL — Mountains, pine woods, glaciers; sun, peace, flowers; May & June especially beautiful. MISS ANDREW. Pension Waldrast. Mieders-in-Stubaital.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS—"Suzy OLLIVIER" (herself); dressmaking lingerie; comes to your home. Write to 8 rue de Calais XVIIème Telephone Central 34-06.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

BERGMANN & HINZ
Danzig, Jopengasse 50, Freistaat Danzig
Textil-Agentur-Kommission
would undertake more agencies for first-class manufacturers. Central warehouses.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

THUN, SWITZERLAND—Guests welcomed to a restful, happy home, spacious rooms, central heating, telephone; lovely situation. MRS. SIXT, Henri-Dunant Str. 12, Thun. En pension terms from frs. 8.50.

POST WANTED

ACCOUNTANT, German, English, French correspondent, typist, highly experienced, seeks post. Miss P., The Christian Science Monitor, U. d. Linden, 59 A, Berlin, Germany.

BERLIN—Clerk seeks post of any kind, best possible references. Hans KRAMER, Berlin NW, Neues Ufer 12, Germany.

BUSINESS man, Dr. jur., many years' commercial and bank experience in foreign countries, desires executive position in industry. Write to: DR. F. EICHENBERGER, Viktoriaplatz 6B, Berne.

GERMAN, 24, seeks post home or abroad as electrical engineer, any line; university training; 4 years' practice in electrical and mechanical engineering, experience automatic rotary printing presses and power plants; first-class reference. Hellmut LANGENAU, Magdeburg, Burchhardtstr. 30, Germany.

GERMANY, Hannover—Lady trained in giving special care and attention seeks post, also as children's nurse; would take charge of household. KLARA GRIMM, Roonstr. 28.

YOUNG MAN (34), fluent several languages, widely travelled Europe, including Balkans; commercial experience, managerial, organising, negotiating and selling, seeks post anywhere in Europe. BARTELS, 97 Schuytstraat, The Hague, Holland.

ROOMS TO LET

HAMBURG—Sunny front room to let furnished, balcony, central heating, electric light, bath; excellent connections; near Stadtpark. H. KRASSMANN Wwe., Alsterdorferstr. 2.

SEWING AT HOME

PARIS—Clever French lady speaking English remodels dresses, sews or mends; $2 and lunch daily if at domicile. CONSTANCE MEYRUEIS, 27 rue d'Aumale.

SINGING TEACHER

PARIS — Macame Elisabeth Campbell, Hotel Majestic, Avenue Kléber; concert operatic mezzo-contralto and teacher of singing; interpretation; diction.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

VIENNA—English and German Lessons: Mrs. MAY JELLINEK-SEARLE, Vienna III, Ungargasse 5, Phone U 17-8-07.

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4 KM from Zutphen, Holland
COUNTRY ESTATE
FOR SALE
17 H. A. in extent, with beautiful trees. House equipped with modern conveniences, central heating, etc. Ground floor comprises 4 rooms, hall with old Dutch staircase. 1st floor: 12 rooms, 4 bathrooms. Attic includes 3 more rooms. LARGE GARAGE for 6 cars and containing petrol pump and having flat for chauffeur-gardener above. PROPERTY also includes a FARM. Farm & house are rented until 1935 & 1934 respectively. Flat above garage on yearly tenancy. Full particulars from:
JONKHEER MARC W. VAN WEEDE
13 Lange Voorhout, The Hague, Holland

FOR SALE OR TO LET
Large villa containing hall, drawing-room, dining-room, library, conservatory, 3 living-rooms, 6 main bedrooms, dressing-room, 4 maids' rooms, 3 baths, 2 pantries, kitchen, laundry, etc.; 2 staircases; fine garden with fruit trees; best residential section of Frankfurt a/Main, Germany. M. von Neufville, Arndtstr. 12, Frankfurt a.M.

TO LET

NICE (South France)—To let, beautiful unfurnished apartment facing sea 63 Promenade des Anglais, Gloria Mansion. Address enquiries: Proprietor, 39, Avenue des Beaumettes, Nice.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

LOUISE SODEMANN
CERTIFIED TRANSLATRESS
Typewriting Office
Carit Etlarzvej 10 Tel. Eva 300

HOLM
Ladies' Underwear and Stockings
Fancy Articles and Hats
NIELS HEMMINGSENSGADE
Tel. Byen 637-X

NEW ZEALAND

Store for Shoes and Boots
Gothaabsvej 17 Tel. Goth. 8147
Good quality, moderate prices.

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Beiges, Cannes.
Many years of experience.

ETRETAT—NORMANDY

LES GOLFS HOTELS
Modern Comfort
Close to Beach & the Golf Course
Excellent Cuisine
The Automobile Club of America

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270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2700
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2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1360
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 63-71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23-406
BERLIN
69A Unter den Linden Merkur 6532
PHILADELPHIA
903 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 6186
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1409 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 1899
DETROIT
3-181 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2090
KANSAS CITY
408 Nat'l Fld. Life Building Tel. Victor 2702
SAN FRANCISCO
820 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7260
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 3094
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Building Tel. Main 1904
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

FRANCE

PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 63-71, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Avenue de l'Opéra 3

ELYSEE
Coiffure
51, Avenue George V. (Champs Elysées)
Tel.: Elysées 53-16, 54-27
One of the best equipped Coiffeurs in Paris.
Special room for Ladies. Gentlemen and Children.

Hotel de la
Bourdonnais
113, Avenue de la Bourdonnais
Tel.: Ségur 07-58 31-34 Telegr.: Hotelbour, Paris
Single Room 25 to 45 frs. With bath & W. C. from 60 frs.
Double Room 35 to 80 frs.
EVERY COMFORT—RESTAURANT

MARIA-JANE
9, rue Saint-Lazare
EXQUISITE HAND-EMBROIDERED
BAGS
Original designs.
Point Beauvais, Viennois, Aubusson, Petit Point, etc.
396, RUE ST-HONORE
TEL.: CENTRAL 46-53

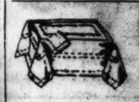
Hélène Krieger
DRESSMAKING—SPORT WEAR
EVENING WRAPS A SPECIALTY

La gerardine
Method for training straight hair into wave, naturally. Non-alcoholic—non-oily—non-sticky. 47, rue des Mathurins. Tel.: Gutenberg 08-56.

NEVIL'S
Smart Hats
22, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin
Tel. Provence 33-80

Hello! Elysées 96-51
JEANNE GEORGET
37, Ave. Victor-Emmanuel III
Silk and Linen Lingerie
Hand Made Table and Bed Linen
Reasonable prices.

ROBIN RESTAURANT DES ALPES
10, rue du Marché Saint-Honoré, Paris
12, rue Grimaldi, Nice
HOME COOKING. Fresh vegetables
CHICKEN AND TURKEY A SPECIALTY
English Spoken. Se Habla Español



LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Ordered linen and ready-made shirts
TROUSSEAUX
EMBROIDERIES
Our collection of embroideries is the finest.
DIRECT TO USER
1, rue de Rivoli

PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
French House: 386 rue St-Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

Private Touring Service
Commissions Filled—Purchases Made
Mr. and Mrs. AMMONS
European Address: HOTEL SAVOY
194 bis, rue de Rivoli, Paris.
Tel.: Gutenberg 70-60

"Florence" Restaurant
22, rue de Penthièvre
Rond Point des Champs-Elysées
Real American Food
Home Cooking—American Soft Drinks in large, airy Restaurant.

SAINT-RAPHAEL—
(French Riviera)
DRESSES JERSEY, etc. *LATEST NOVELTIES*
BOKA
BOULEVARD FÉLIX MARTIN

GERMANY

BERLIN

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Merkur 9171, 9532, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

All Silk Forta Silks
at CORDS'
Das Haus der guten Qualitäten
Berlin W, Leipziger Str. 33-35

ERES-LAUNDRY
ERES-WÄSCHEREI MARSCHNERSTR. 12
BERLIN - LICHTERFELDE-RUF: 6 3 LICHTERFELDE 3029

LINEN FEATHER BEDS
FRAU ELSE BINNER
Siemensstadt
Rein Str. 15 Tel. Wilhelm 3219
Wäsche und Bettfedern

Hotel Münchener Hof
Anhalter Station Stresemann Str. 92
3 minutes from Potsdamer Station
Modern Comforts Running Water Moderate Prices.
RESTAURANT
GRAND HOTEL AM KNIE
Bismarck Strasse 1
Excellent Cuisine Dinner Music

GERMANY

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Pension
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Tauentzienstr. 86 I, gegenüber Classenstr.
2 Min. v. Hauptbahnhof. Tel. 59613
Elektr. Licht Nachtglocke

DRESDEN

Corsets of every kind
Corsettspezialgeschäft : Corset Imperial
HEDWIG BÖHME
Dresden, Pragerstr. 33 Tel. 18178
Corsetmoden jeder Art, Büstenhalter etc.
Marke "Winco": elegant und preiswert

English & German Lessons
FRAU LILLY HARTUNG
Moritzstr. 1, III. Tel. 14782.
Staatl. gepr. Sprachlehrerin. English und Deutsch.
Sprachkurse - Einzelunterricht
Leiterin der Ortsgr. Dresden des deutschen Fremdsprachler-Bundes e. V.

FRANKFURT a/M

All Silk Forta Silks
Weinberger
Frankfurt Main
Steinweg 8 I. Etage

GYMNASTICS
Edith Vogdt
Westendstr. 88
Gymnastik-Unterricht erteilt dipl. Lehrerin

STRICKMASCHINEN
um alle Arten von gestrickter Ober-u. Unterkleidung zuhause anzufertigen liefert:
EMIL WOLPERT
Hanauerlandstr. 138. Tel. 43235
KNITTING MACHINES

Curtains
GARDINENHAUS
BAMBERGER
29 Liebfrauenberg 29
Spez.: Anfertigung mod. Innendekoration

Typewriters
... Schreibmaschinen ...
Standartmaschine *"Real"*
Reisemaschine *"Erika"*
zwei einwandfreie Marken empfiehlt
Karl Strauch, Generalvertreter
Am Ebelfeld 271

Photographic Accessories
Friedrich Laetsch
Spezialhaus für Berufsphotographen
Schillerstrasse 30, Schillerhof
Platten, Papiere, Chemikalien sowie sämtliche Bedarfsartikel

TOILET ARTICLES
Weil & Binder
Töngesgasse 43 Tel. 22227
Toilette-Artikel, Seifen, Parfümerien
Lederwaren frei Haus

Department Stores
SCHNEIDER
Das [illegible] Kaufhaus

TAILORS
FEINE MASS-SCHNEIDEREI
Änderungen u. Aufträge etc.
GEORG BECKER
Hildegrim-Allee 7, I. Tel. 81181

German, English, French
Lessons, Translations, Correspondence, etc.
SOPHIE DEURER
b. Merton, Miesterstraße, 66. Tel. 61422.
Deutsch, Englisch, Französisch
Unterricht, Übersetzungen, Korrespondenz etc.

Milliners
KAUFT DAMENHÜTE
bei
H. DIEMAR-KIRCH
Textorstrasse 24 u. 26
chic—elegant—sehr billig

FREIBURG I. BRSG.

Black Forest. Freiburg i/Brsg.
POST HOTEL
View of Park
Good table; rooms with running hot and cold water and bath; garage. Telegrams: Posthotel Freiburgbrsg.

GLOVE/RÜGEN

Summer Rooms to Let
VILLA ROSE, Glove, Insel Rügen
In gutem Wohnhause
Zimmer für Sommerauftenthalt (gemeinsame Küche), am Strande mit Wald. Juni und August.

HAMBURG

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call C2 Bismarck 3423, where a bureau of all national and local advertisements is maintained.
FERDINANDSTRASSE 33

Electrician
Lighting, Power, Radio
CARL TÜMMLER
Hamburg 22, Weizenkamp 8
Phone B III Lützow 1424

HANNOVER

FLORISTS &
FLORAL DECORATORS
F. Bremer
Braunschweiger Str. 11 Tel. 22731
Blumen- und Dekorationsgeschäft

BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
Dampfbäckerei und Konditorei
KARL BIRMELIN NACHF.
Wiesen Str. 64 A (Ecke Sextro Str.)
Tel. 8 34 16

Stationery—Fountain Pens—Gifts
MOGGE & WALLIS
Aegidientorplatz 5—Tel. 35746/48
Goldfüllhalter-Geschenkartikel
Briefpapier-Bürobedarf-Büromaschinen
Spezialität: Reiseschreibmaschinen

Corsets of Every Kind
Corsetspezialgeschäft: Corset Imperial
HEDWIG SCHRADER
Hannover Karmarschstrasse 4
Corsetmoden jeder Art, Büstenhalter etc.
Marke "Winco"
elegant und preiswert

Shoes made to measure and repaired
FRANZ PANKALLA
Schuhmachermeister
Schaufelderstr. 18 (nahe Lutherkirche)
Anfertigung u. Reparaturen. Solide Preise
—Auf Wunsch freie Abholung—
Tel. 39085 (herbeirufen durch Klussmann)
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS

Damen - Frisier - Salon Stahlmann
Engelbostelerdamm 4 Tel. 23604
Dauerwellen, Maniküre, Parfümerien

Fruiterers & Confectioners
MARIE GÄRTNER
Südfrüchte — Konfitüren — Konserven
Hildesheimerstr. 44
(neben dem Ballenhalsplatz)

GERMANY

HANNOVER (Continued)

Dress Material, Bedding, Linen
SIMON & WENTE
Grupen Str. 16/17 Tel. 24437
Kleiderstoffe, Betten, Wäsche, Untersetzgs. Strümpfe

Fresh Fish & Canned Fish Delicatessen
H. HEIMBERG
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Glas—Porzellan—Eisenwaren—Werkzeuge
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The best assortment of Shawls
Fine embroidered Linen

ITALY

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11 Via Magenta

Old England Stores
6 VIA VECCHIETTI
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NORWAY

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Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitter

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JEWELLER
KORNHAMNSTORG 49

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Established 1848
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Myrstedts
Malthorna
Stockholm
Kungsgatan 5

PERSSONS
YARNS
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MONBIJOUSTRASSE 21
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Quality guaranteed at moderate prices

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SWITZERLAND

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Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

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Au Dock
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Excellent Service Münzgraben

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A. BERNARD
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Footwear Morocco Leather

SEE NEXT PAGE

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Stands for Quality
Tourists find in our shops a most varied assortment of Chocolates, Biscuits, Cereals and Canned Goods

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FRUITBREAD
Reformhaus Ruprecht
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Ready Made Garments
UNDERWEAR HOSIERY
DRESS GOODS SILKS
WHITE GOODS
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Orders promptly delivered.

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Union of South Africa

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First Floor, Colonization Chambers, West St.
Over Madame Powell Ltd.

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High-Class Grocer & Provision Merchant
(Civility and Promptness Guaranteed)
Prices Right Distance no object

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NETHERLANDS BANK BDGS
OXFORD STREET, EAST LONDON
GOWNS and MILLINERY
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Union of South Africa

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MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags & Trunks
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Phones 7481/3

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"Everything Electrical for the Home"
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Attractive Seaside Cottage
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MODERATE RENTAL
MISS M. FINGER
KEATS ST. MOOROOKA BRISBANE

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76 BOURKE STREET

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quick...economical...delivery
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SUBURBS, 1/-
Ring Fesst after hours Wr. 1366.
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C. E. APPLEBY
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Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

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The House for Value in Men's and Boys' Outfitting
65-69 CUBA STREET Phone 22-850

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Jewellery
Watches
Silverware
Clocks
Cutlery, etc.
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The Real Leather Shoe Co. Limited
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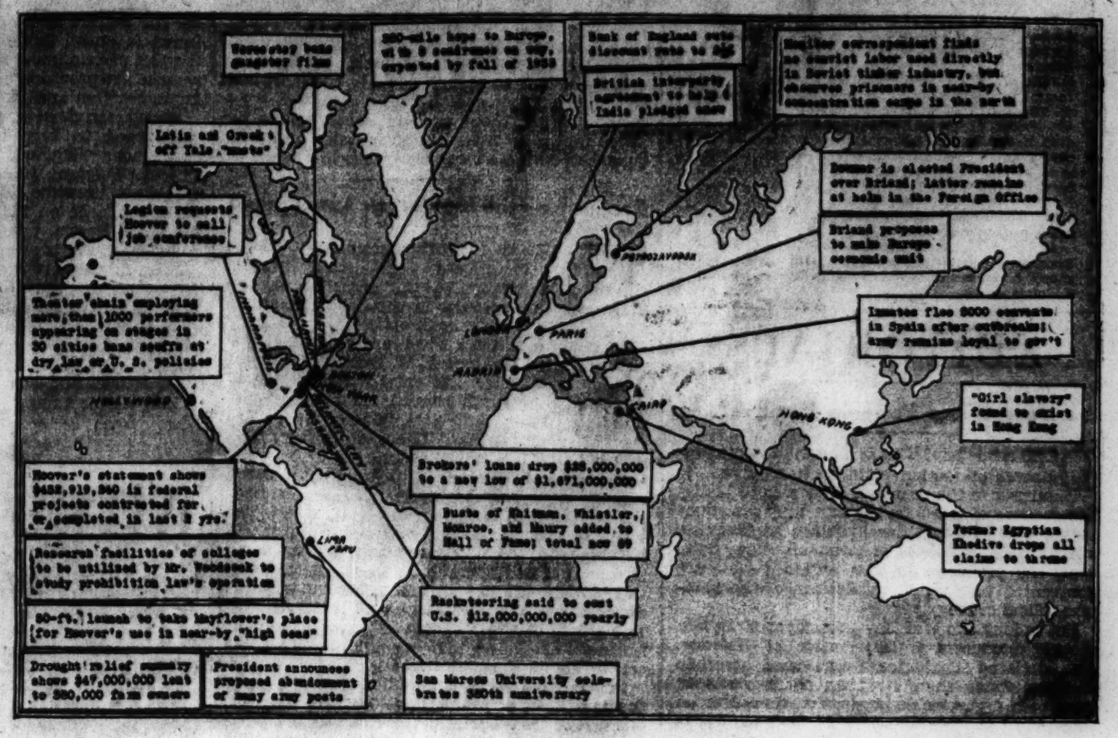
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Hoover to elect Mellon chancellor Treas
200-mile hops to Europe, with 3 continents on way, expected by fall of 1932
Bank of England rate discount rate to 2½%
British interparty agreement to help (India pledged aloof
Moscow correspondent finds no convict labor used directly in Soviet timber industry, but observes prisoners in work-by-concentration camps in the north
Latin and Greek off Yale "route"
Legion requests Hoover to call Jap conference
Boomer is elected President over Briand; latter remains at helm in the Foreign Office
Briand proposes to make Europe economic unit
Theater "chain" employing more than 1000 performers appearing on stages in 30 cities bans scenic dry law on U. S. policies
Inmates flee 9000 convents in Spain after outbreaks; many remain loyal to gov't
PARIS
MADRID
HONG KONG
"Girl slavery" found to exist in Hong Kong
Brokers' loans drop $88,000,000 to a new low of $1,071,000,000
Hoover's statement shows $458,919,360 in federal projects contracted for or completed in last 2 yrs.
Busts of Whitman, Whistler, Monroe, and Emory added to Hall of Fame; total now 99
Former Egyptian Khedive drops all claims to throne
Research facilities of colleges to be utilized by Mr. Woodcock to study prohibition law's operation
Racketeering said to cost U.S. $12,000,000,000 yearly
90-ft. launch to take Mayflower's place for Hoover's use in near-by "high seas"
Drought relief summary shows $47,000,000 lent to 380,000 farm owners
President announces proposed abandonment of many army posts
San Marcos University celebrates 360th anniversary

All Nature

Cecropia Moth

LARGEST of all moths of eastern United States, the cecropia also wanders westward nearly to the prairies; and a related species occurs in the extreme West.

The general color of the moth is red-brown, bordered and touched with white and tan. The stout body is ringed with red and is downy in appearance, as are the bases of the forewings. Broad, irregular rusty bars cross all four wings, which are marked with white crescents, edged with red and black. In the winged state cecropias are said not to eat.

The eggs are laid on leaves and twigs of various deciduous trees and shrubs, particularly willow, maple, lilac, rose and some fruit trees. When first hatched the larva is a tiny black object, but after molting it assumes the shape of a large (perhaps four inches long) green worm with rows of small blue and yellow lumps, and a pair of red ones near the head, which is often raised and held high. Such a huge larva is a heavy feeder. It is a native silk-weaving worm and spins a tough cocoon which it fastens to some support, generally a twig or branch; but this does not include leaves, as do many cocoons of other sorts. These pupa cases vary in size, but may be more than three inches long, and are of a dull, tan color, leathery in appearance.

No doubt you have often found such cocoons on the ground in spring of the year. Perhaps you took one home and watched the moth break open the case which confined it and work itself free. At such times one may be tempted to assist the struggling insect, but it is better not to touch it, as it needs every motion to strengthen its wings, so they will be in a condition to carry it when it tries to fly.

A Word a Day

Quidnunc

Pronounced *kwid'-nunk*, with *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *up*, second *n* as in *ink*.

This descriptive word was incorporated into our language directly from the Latin *quid nunc*, "what now?"

The derivation suggests an inquisitive person asking, "What's the news?" And we apply the word to anyone who is continually nosing into conversations — insatiably curious to know everything that is going on.

Example: "The quidnunc is father to the gossip."

Notes and Queries

Real, unreal (note) — Although un-re'-al is accented on the second syllable, when this word closely follows "real," and the sense of the context is to contrast the two, a higher law of pronunciation comes in to permit shifting the accent to the first syllable—thus emphasizing the difference. This rule is widely applied, "mortal and im'-mortal," "be not con-formed' . . . but be ye trans'-formed," for instance.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

IF ANYTHING external vexes you, take notice that it is not the thing which disturbs you, but your notion about it, which notion you may dismiss at once if you please.
—MARCUS AURELIUS.

The Mail Bag

Blackley, Manchester, England

Dear Editor:

Manchester is a very busy town, but it is surrounded by many nice places, especially for campers and ramblers. It is situated on the River Irwell and is noted for its cotton industry and the making of machinery. It is also joined to the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal and is about 37 miles from Liverpool, the second largest town in England.

I attend a Christian Science Sunday School with my younger sister who is 11 years old. I also go to the Manchester High School and to a gymnastic class in the evening where we play all kinds of exciting games.

My favorite hobbies are stamp and snapshot collecting and I will exchange stamps with anyone who wishes to write to me. I read the Monitor and think the Young Folks' Page and Home Forum very interesting. I am 14 years old and wish to correspond with girls of my own age in any part of the world, including America, who can read and write in English or French. I will answer all letters I receive. Jessie M.

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Dear Editor:

The Mail Bag column has always been one of the most interesting features in the Monitor to me. I have enjoyed reading the letters, especially when they have come from other countries.

Up to this year I attended the Moreton Bay Girls' High School at Wynnum, which overlooks Moreton Bay and is 13 miles from Brisbane. I became interested in commercial work, so I now attend a business college in this city.

I am 15 years of age and should like to correspond with girls of that age or over. I should be pleased to tell anyone about Brisbane and also about North Queensland, which I visited last winter vacation. Marie H.

White Bear Lake, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

A friend of mine has gained many friends through the Mail Bag, so I decided to try sending in a letter, too. My main hobby is rock collecting. I have rocks from many famous places in the United States, as well as various kinds of stones. I do not know a great deal of geology, but am finding it very interesting.

I am much interested in athletics and am a Girl Scout. However, reading and writing are also very absorbing. Being a senior in high school has its disadvantages in not leaving one much extra time, but I will try to answer all letters received from girls anywhere. I should especially like to hear from India. Jeanie G.

Towson, Maryland

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has been a great aid to me in Current Events for school. The Young Folks' Page and Daily Features are very enjoyable. The Educational Page is especially interesting now because of the articles on the different colleges.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Mail Bag for all the lovely friends it has given me. Through it I am learning more and more of the geography that I failed to get in grammar school and am finding it in a more interesting way. Marion B.

Nutley, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag although I have been reading it for years. I want to tell you how much I enjoy the Monitor and all its departments. I like the Young Folks' Page and the Daily Features best of all. I intend to make a scrapbook of the "Sunny Hours" stories, as I enjoy them very much. One thing I like to do especially is to make up baskets of clothes, toys, etc., and give them to other children.

We live in the small town of Nutley and back of our house is a park with a brook and pond where we skate and swim (in or on the pond of course!) We have great fun and I'm sure I should be very sorry if we ever moved away from this town. We have a Persian kitten named Zippy and he is an orange-brown color. We have a great deal of fun romping with him in the park.

I should love to correspond with girls my age (13) from anywhere.
Dotsy B.

Neillsville, Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

I am anxious to join the Mail Bag. My grandmother takes the Monitor and all the other periodicals, so I have a good chance to read them. I am 15 years old and am in the second year of high school. I belong to the High Y's, the Boy Scouts, the octette, the orchestra, and am treasurer of our class, so you see I am very busy. Collecting stamps is another of my interests.

Letters from boys in England and Scotland would be especially welcome. My grandmother's father was a relative of Robert Bruce, the King of Scotland. Walter B.

The following would like to receive letters:

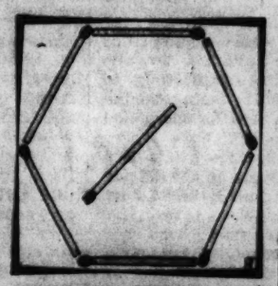
For Girls

Dorothy S. (12), Harrisburg, Pa.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.
Alma K. (14), Brandon, Man., Canada.
Karin N. (13), Bethlehem, Pa.—Studying German.
June T. (15), East Lansing, Mich.—Especially from foreign countries. Studying French.
Margaret H. (15), East Lansing, Mich.—Especially from foreign countries. Studying French.
Margaret H. (15), East Lansing, Mich.—Especially from foreign countries. Studying French.
Vernice K. (Freshman in high school), Sheborgan, Wis.—Interested in singing.
Ruth P. (16), San Pedro, Calif.—Interested in music and reading.
Dorothy H. (18), Bellaire, Texas.—Especially from Mexico.
Frances F. (19), San Diego, Calif.—Especially from Los Angeles and San Diego.

For Boys

Harvey K. (12), Brandon, Man., Canada.—Collecting stamps.
Bobby M. (12), Marysville, Wash.
Ted O. (17), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from French and German boys.

Match Puzzle



Use matches or toothpicks to make the form shown with the six matches. Now by moving two of these, and using the seventh match in the center, see if you can form two diamonds.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Buried Treasure Puzzle:

Chain-ain. Nest-n Chest
Roof-ro of
Sail-s, Cover-ob Silver

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Bad Boys!

Compton, Calif.

"YOU are the worst boy in school; no wonder the other children dislike you,' I said as I shook him and set him down in his seat," remarked a fourth grade teacher, recounting an experience she had just passed through in an effort to discipline one of her pupils.

Fortunately she was addressing one who had made discipline a comprehensive study. Fixing a kindly gaze upon the overwrought teacher, the other quietly responded, "My experience has taught me that children, yes and adults, are prone to express what they have come to believe is true about themselves. You told the boy he was bad, and that the other children do not like him. Others have probably told him the same thing. He believes it, and it would be difficult for him to express goodness when he thinks he is bad, don't you see? He further believes that he is not liked, because he is bad. Poor little chap! He has my sympathy."

"Sympathy is wasted on him. He doesn't care what people think of him," came the reply.

The kindly, gentle voice continued, "You surely must be mistaken. Naturally, the child has assumed that attitude as a defense; but he does care. He is so terribly hurt, that he seems to get a degree of satisfaction out of hurting others. Would you be willing to make an experiment with the little fellow?"

"Why yes, I'll do anything. He is the trial of my life!"

"You have the power and the privilege of making him just the reverse," went on this friend of so-called "bad boys." "It may surprise you to be told that the little chap is starving for love, and is hiding this tragic need behind a mask of indifference. Try giving him a better opinion of himself by showing him kindness, by making him realize that you are his friend and expect him to 'measure up' to what is right and good. Praise his right efforts, give him a proper value of that which is good and right, and he will come to feel that he is wanted, needed, and loved! When he believes himself to be a good boy, he will express goodness. You see, dear, a 'bad boy' is only a good boy who has been made to believe he is bad. There are no bad boys!"

And so it proved. With sincere endeavor, the teacher consistently applied the rules of the "experiment." Walking to school one morning, about a week later, she was very grateful to be met by this child, who proffered her a bouquet of flowers he had gathered in the woods the previous afternoon. Tactfully drawing him out, an intense love of nature revealed itself, establishing a basis for mutual understanding which grew into a charming friendship. Being freed from condemnation, the child unfolded like a beautiful rose—attracting admiration and affection, proving anew that "Love never faileth."

In Lighter Vein

Learning Fast

"How is you-all getting on wid yoush 'rithmetic, Sam?"

"The figures bodder me a little, but I done learn to add up de oughts."

Beyond His Income

"How do you spend your income?"

"About 30 per cent for shelter, 30 per cent for clothing, 40 per cent for food, and 20 per cent for amusement."

"But that adds up to 120 per cent."

"That's right!"—*Pathfinder.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Does Crime Pay—in Pictures?

DOES crime pay? This is a question some producers of motion picture films purport to answer in the negative. They seek to justify the showing of crime on the screen by assertions to the effect that justice is shown as following swiftly upon the heels of criminals. Now, however, the producers of film entertainment are confronted with a new application of the question, "Does crime pay?"

Not so long ago Will Hays, president of Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America, Inc., declared theatergoers were tired of crime pictures. Since then, however, there seems to have been a greater determination than ever on the part of producers to educate their audiences down to an admiration of the criminal as a dramatic figure. Does the run of crime pictures lately seen in American picture houses represent merely the unloading of a number of such films that were made before Mr. Hays's remarks?

For those waiting for better pictures it is encouraging that attendance at the "talkies" has been falling off. Evidently, crime does not pay—as a subject for motion picture plots. Earning power of motion picture companies has shown a sharp decline this year. A number of stock issues of this industry are now selling at prices so low that it is felt dividends on them are none too secure. Of course, the decline in earnings and in share prices must be attributed in part to general business conditions. But in part also they are attributed to a waning popularity of the talkies.

The talkies made a good beginning. Plays like "The Last of Mrs. Cheney" and "Disraeli" encouraged theatergoers to believe that the talkies might not only raise the artistic standards of the motion picture industry, but might stimulate the writing of better plays. But the talkies, taking their cue, perhaps, from certain newspapers that pretend to know what the public wants, have followed a course that seems to have shown what the public does not want.

Those well acquainted with the ins and outs of making movies give some interesting reasons for the persistence of producers in turning out an offensive type of picture. Stories for the films must be timely. A certain class of newspapers keep gangland in the public eye, and the motion picture makers capitalize the interest so aroused. Then, too, the crime picture is cheap in both senses of the word. It can be produced at comparatively little cost. Beauty in a picture is likely to be expensive. Beauty is conspicuously absent from crime pictures.

To compensate for lack of beauty producers evidently depend upon the element of excitement. It appears they have miscalculated. In Worcester, Mass., a police order was issued the other day barring all crime pictures from exhibition in that city. It is to be expected the only protests, if any, against this order will come from picture distributors. There is evidence of a growing public sentiment against such exhibitions of gangster practices.

An industry that depends as much upon public good will as does the motion picture industry cannot well afford to sacrifice that good will to save a few thousand dollars here and there on its productions. Recent developments in the entertainment field may emphasize the fact that crime does not pay—even in pictures.

That "Problem of Security"

"WHY is Belgium spending several million dollars for fortifications right now?" asks Georges Theunis, retiring president of the International Chamber of Commerce and for several years after the war Prime Minister of Belgium. "It is because the people of Belgium insist on security. The same holds true of every country in Europe that is spending more money for military purposes than it did before the great war."

When the World War broke upon a world which could not have apprehended how far-reaching and how long-continued would be its effects, the frontier fortifications of Belgium were the wonder of the military world. Steel turrets sunk almost to the level of the ground, with connected intrenchments and rifle pits, were looked upon as insuring that country from invasion. Yet the Germans speedily reduced the fortifications to mere masses of steel, demolished the Belgian army, and held the country vassal for the period of the war.

There are those who hold that had there been not a single fort, trench or cannon on the Belgian frontier, the security of the country would have been greatly enhanced. Probably this is true. Had there been no resistance there would have been no reason for the destruction of Belgian cities, no cause for the slaughter of a single Belgian citizen. But, it may be argued, that would have been a supine surrender of national honor, and would have opened the way without obstacle to the Germans in their rush upon France.

It is probable, however, that had the Belgians adopted the method of nonresistance and noncoöperation which Gandhi has been applying with such success in India, they would have done much to hinder the progress of the invading hordes without inviting such wholesale reprisals. Even had the Germans enforced service and contributions by the infliction of the supreme penalty upon those who refused coöperation, the total sacrifice of life would probably have been less than was incurred in the war.

M. Theunis is undoubtedly sincere, as are most of the European statesmen, in the insistence upon security based upon forts, cannons, and the willingness of men to be shot down in battle. It is a question, however, which they might well consider, whether there are not other means by which immunity from foreign invasion and conquest can be more certainly attained.

Research on the Eighteenth Amendment

THE proposal to invite graduate students working for masters' or doctors' degrees to make studies of the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment in the field of political economy or sociology under appropriate academic supervision is at once novel and promising. The plan is devised by Amos W. W. Woodcock, Federal Prohibition Director, and entails the creation of an advisory research council made up of outstanding college professors, among whom are men like Prof. Richard Cabot of Harvard and Prof. Samuel Lindsay of Columbia.

The proposal is intended to stimulate research work of a kind which, in the nature of things, the Government could not undertake itself. The work, as planned, will be continuous and it will be impartial. Prohibitionists will find as much information in the result as modificationists. It should assist the Government in dealing with the difficult task of enforcement, and it should provide a firm platform of fact in place of the controversial quagmires that bog down most present arguments on the subject.

In a general way, the more that is known about the real facts of prohibition—whether they aid one side or the other—the better. There is a great army of thesis writers in American colleges and their manifold energies surely might be harnessed to a national survey as useful as this with profit both to themselves and to the country.

Some of the questions cited for research by Mr. Woodcock—"How Has Prohibition Affected Juvenile Drinking?" and again, "Juvenile Delinquency"—fit naturally into graduate college courses in sociology, and many more could be devised. The proposal has been received with derision by certain of the wet groups. This peculiar objection by elements among the modificationists to every form of impartial fact finding has already been commented upon by George W. Wickersham in his Boston address, and is particularly and mistakenly characteristic of the wet press.

Will John Bull Emulate O'Reilly?

A SILENT revolution is taking place in Britain, and it is one greatly for the better. The Englishman in the past has been too busy supplying the world abroad with goods to bother much about what might be done to make money out of service for it at home. He has allowed the hotels and other catering arrangements throughout his own beautiful country to go disproportionately into the hands of immigrants from continental Europe. So unattractive has been his provision for the comfort and convenience of visitors from overseas that a great stream of transatlantic and other tourist traffic has been allowed to go past his shores to find more attractive conditions elsewhere.

Thomas Johnston, Lord Privy Seal, startled the House of Commons at Westminster in the last debate there on unemployment by pointing out that a calling already employing in Britain more people than either the iron and steel industry or the wool trade is quite capable of being developed, and that Mr. MacDonald's Government proposes to take steps to emulate France, which makes an income four times as large as the British war debt payments to the United States out of entertaining tourists.

Britain has much ground to recover in this respect. New and better hotels, however, are springing up. Officials have begun to look into the question of whether out-of-date and often quite unnecessarily irritating visas and other passport formalities cannot be rendered less forbidding. It has occurred to Whitehall that the word "alien" is not one to be any longer applied to much-sought-after guests. A change in attitude has taken place. It is a change more important than some revolutions, in that it affects directly the whole of Britain's relations with the outside world.

John Bull has always endeavored to live up to the designation of "shopkeeper" lightheartedly conferred upon him by Napoleon. Like "the O'Reilly, men speak of so highly," in the old-time jingle, he may yet learn to keep a hotel.

Simple Things

MARGARET WILSON'S newest book, "The Crime of Punishment," would have been eagerly read by that pioneer English prison reformer, Elizabeth Fry. The one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of her birth, which occurs May 21, comes at a period when the world is rapidly recognizing that prisons should be made educational institutions to a large degree.

The latest experiment of a prison in Iowa, that of allowing every man to have a radio who can scrape together $8 for earphones and a box, would fill Elizabeth Fry's heart with joy. She would listen attentively to the explanation that, although other prisons, such as Sing Sing, Columbus, Jefferson City, Sioux Falls, Fort Madison, Walla Walla and Jackson, have radios and are finding them extremely beneficial in prison reform, the Iowa plan is even better. Instead of taxing the citizens for this luxury, all the labor and expense of the radios are met by the prison inmates.

Quickly would Elizabeth Fry nod her approbation to this plan, for she was never one who upheld the spoiling or coddling of people in dire need of instruction and correction. Back would go her thoughts through the years to the time when she first tried to establish what are now regarded as the first and most important fundamentals of prison discipline.

In April, 1817, she began the great public work of her life by bravely daring to approach the governor of Newgate Prison with a most unusual request. In the plainest of Quaker gray frocks she was admitted to his presence and astonished him with the words, "Sir, if thee kindly allows me to pray with the women, I will go inside." And once permission was granted, Elizabeth Fry attempted to bring about the steps necessary for the welfare and improvement of the women inmates: entire separation of the sexes, classification of criminals, female supervision for the women, and provision for their religious and secular instruction and for their useful employment.

So successful were her experiments that she was urged to turn her attention to prisons throughout England, Scotland, Ireland and France. Belgium, Holland and Prussia also received her attention, and she carried on extensive correspondence on the subject with Italy, Denmark and Russia.

Elizabeth Fry is recognized today for the great pioneer in prison reform that she was. But Elizabeth Fry's response to such high praise would undoubtedly be an amazed widening of the gray eyes so demurely hidden by her Quaker bonnet. Possibly, too, a sincere protest: "Why, I did nought but teach them simple things: sewing, their letters, and how to play, work and grow."

Yes; simple things.

Belasco

WORK in the theater was David Belasco's one interest. His lifetime of accomplishment as a playwright and producer was a history of labor. For twenty hours out of twenty-four he would work on a production, and when nearing its final phases his assistants would need to work in relays. His ability to keep on when all others were ready to stop was an expression of a quenchless urge to make the best of the material in hand.

His pleasure in his work set at naught all the ordinary limitations of strength, environment, opportunity and education. Born in the poorest of circumstances, for his cultured and once prosperous Portuguese-Jewish forbears had met reverses and emigrated to America before the middle of the nineteenth century, David Belasco's theatrical imagination was not to be denied.

As a boy in California during the gold excitement of the 'sixties, Belasco ignored mining for small jobs in the theater at a pittance. He sold newspapers, scrubbed floors, and left school at seventeen, finally to become a street entertainer, a reciter of melodramatic verses in cafés, a call boy in a theater, an actor of some 200 rôles in three San Francisco theaters, a stage director at nineteen, co-author of melodramas with James A. Herne, all before he reached voting age. In New York, first as stage manager for others, and then, as writer and producer in his own theater of spectacular dramas that made history in the United States, Belasco became the foremost stage figure of his times in America.

He foresaw the drift toward realism while the stage was still romantic, and expressed the tendency first in melodramas, such as "The Heart of Maryland," and later in plays [illegible] character portraits, such as [illegible] and "The Music Master," [illegible] Warfield for much of the [illegible] that he worked with Belasco.

He produced light farces, [illegible] of French and Japanese life, satirical [illegible] frothy satires. The theater world was his oyster. He knew all its secrets, for there was [illegible] that had not finally revealed itself to his persistence. He brought a production before the public in finished form, polished but with a fine freshness to its presentation, with a living quality of seeming improvisation that kept it fresh. Of Belasco it could be said he was really an artist because he kept on long after others would say, "That is good enough."

Bus Miles Supersede Train Miles

WITHIN less than a decade railroads have instituted motorbus lines equal to more than one-tenth of the total railroad mileage of the United States. The old maxim, "Give the customer what he wants," is no better exemplified than in this tendency of the railroads to parallel their lines with bus routes for individuals preferring this mode of travel.

Thus the magazine, Business Week, computes that the railroads now maintain 35,000 miles of highway routes, making it possible for travelers to go in railroad buses to all parts of the United States, and, in fact, to cross the continent with relatively few changes en route.

Numerous railways are whole or part owners in the motorbus lines, either operating these through holding companies or as direct subsidiaries. Particularly notable is the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad, through its indirectly owned bus lines, has a mileage over the highways approximating only 2000 miles less than its 10,000 miles of rails. The Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Great Northern, Boston & Maine and New Haven are only a few of the railways which have decided that if they desire to control the passenger business they must provide the type of accommodation that a substantial number of their passengers desire, and the motorbus has solved the problem for a number of them. Even though it does not always earn a profit in itself, it frequently takes the place of train mileage, which is much more costly to operate, and hence the bus results in net economies in operation for the railroad company.

Editorial Notes

The convenient electric flatiron has been frozen out of its premier position as a revenue producer among electric appliances in the American home by the electric refrigerator. There were 2,625,000 of the latter in the United States at the end of 1930. In point of numbers, however, the flatiron leads, followed by the radio set, the washing machine, the vacuum cleaner, toaster, percolator and electric fan, in the order named.

A Los Angeles motorist has learned that it is expensive even to win a race with a railroad train for a crossing. A court gave judgment to the railroad company for $154.70 for damage done to the train when the engineer jammed on the brakes to avoid a collision.

No wonder the University of Washington has a fast varsity crew this year. It is stroked by Ginger.

A German Onlooker's Diary

By Dr. Ernst Jäckh,
Author of "The New Germany"

BERLIN

WHICH foreign language, do you believe, would be preferred by the German today? French or English? In trying to answer this question, you no doubt will begin by recalling the geographic fact that the French language region runs along the greater part of the western frontier of Germany; that, moreover, the larger section of the eastern German border encounters the French language in Poland, and finally that in the south, bilingual Switzerland, speaking German and French, is our neighbor. In fact, when I was a schoolboy, forty years ago, we could learn only French, besides Greek and Latin, at the "Gymnasium."

But the World War has brought a change in this issue, as in so many others. The Prussian Ministry of Science, Art and Public Education after the war permitted the schools to determine for themselves which living foreign language they would teach as the first. What was the result? The English language conquered half of the Prussian higher schools. And in this way: The provinces bordering on France have abided by French. In Berlin, the number of schools beginning with English or French is about equal. The other provinces have gone over to English: in Schleswig-Holstein all thirty-five schools, in Hanover fifty-seven out of sixty-three, in Lower Silesia sixty-six of sixty-seven, etc. What are the reasons? The Prussian Ministry for Education emphasizes two: the greater importance of English as a commercial language of the world, and the greater ease of learning it. Also a certain political feeling, hidden away in the background, may have had some influence on this decision. Anyway, the fact remains that the English language has obtained a position in Germany such as it never had before in German history.

* * *

As is known, the term of President von Hindenburg terminates next spring, on May 7. American Ambassadors in Berlin were well justified in comparing von Hindenburg on several occasions with Washington: the first in war, the first in peace, the first in the hearts of his countrymen. No person and no circumstance have preserved the security of the German Republic and stabilized it as has Field Marshal von Hindenburg—by his character and fine example. In the same way as the first President, Friedrich Ebert, won for the German Republic the larger part of the Left Wing of the Socialists, who at that time courted Russian Bolshevism, so the second President, Paul von Hindenburg, won for the German Republic the larger section of the monarchical Right, who dreamed for a while of a restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

It is almost like a manifestation of Providence, this close succession of these two individuals, in the only possible, the only fruitful order. We know of no other German who could have performed and accomplished the same, both so far as the winning over of the Left and of the Right are concerned. The very first day of the November Revolution in 1918 produced the first symbol of this historic union: when, in a telegram sent from headquarters, which the Kaiser had left, the monarchical Field Marshal von Hindenburg placed his person and his army at the disposal of the revolutionary People's Commissioner Ebert, because he always regarded it as his duty to "save the union" of the nation (to use Lincoln's words), and thus to serve his people, no matter whether the form be that of the old Monarchy or that of the new Republic.

* * *

Just as these two men, Ebert and von Hindenburg, in coöperation prevented chaos and saved Germany's existence, in succession each one preserved order and built up the German Republic. That it should have been precisely the authority of this very same von Hindenburg who, standing above all parties, deserved and has experienced general devotion as the "Father of the Fatherland"—that he should [illegible] the new Germany, has been a most unpleasant occurrence to the Nationalists, since it was they who elected von Hindenburg, and now they have seen themselves being repeatedly disappointed by him in the last six years. They had expected of him a monarchy and nationalist tendencies, and he gave them the Republic and international rapprochement.

Thus it happens that these same Nationalists and National Socialists (Fascists) are now the first to call the nation to battle against von Hindenburg, a year before the presidential election. This early and passionate announcement of their fight against von Hindenburg, made by the extreme and the smaller section of his former followers, can be understood only when one knows that the majority of the German people desire a continuation of von Hindenburg's Presidency beyond the termination of his first term, and that such eventuality, moreover, is being prepared in responsible quarters. According to the Constitution a reëlection is possible, and if von Hindenburg should once more make this sacrifice for the good of his people, despite his eighty-five years, the overwhelming majority, no doubt, would concentrate on him, against any candidates put up by the extreme Right and Left. But maybe some other way will be found by which his term could be prolonged for a few more years, in view of the still very grave political and economic crisis in Germany.

* * *

The front formed by the opponents of the democratic Republic, turning in the Reich against President von Hindenburg, is the same which in Prussia wants to undermine the State Government with the aid of the notorious "People's Referendum," intended to cause the premature dissolution of the Diet and thus effect the overthrow of the present coalition Government comprising the Social Democrats and the bourgeois center.

It is known that a success of this referendum (which, by the way, is very unlikely) would change the natural course of the Diet's expiration by only a few months, as the normal end of the Diet will come next spring, anyway. This fact shows up the demagogic, one might even say revolutionary, side of the present combined advance of the Nationalists and Communists, who do not shrink from carrying unrest and provocation into Prussia merely for the sake of a few months' difference between the normal and the enforced end of the Diet.

But this demagogic front against Prussia's democracy well realizes that he who rules Prussia also controls the Reich. In this respect nothing has changed in the fundamental relationship between the Reich and Prussia since the revolution. Prussia, whose territory and population still make up two-thirds of the Reich, continues to be the Reich's *rocher de bronze*. What has changed, however, between the old monarchical and the new republican Prussia, is the possibility of bringing the people's will into effect.

The majority of the old monarchical Prussia before the war had been Democratic and Social Democratic, as the party figures prove. But Democratic control could never come into effect, because the plutocratic three-class election system (the privileges of property and education) did not express the political will of the small bourgeois citizens and of the workmen. That has been made possible only by the new equal vote of the Republic.

* * *

If the Monarchy in Prussia had introduced, as in the Reich, the equal vote before the war and before the revolution, the Monarchy, too, would have had to deal with a Democratic-Social Democratic majority. In this respect, the revolution does not mean a change in political views, but only a change in the possibilities of expressing these views. [illegible] fact illustrates and proves the stability of the [illegible] democracy, which is often not understood [illegible].

This stability also expresses [illegible] that Prussia is the only federal state of the [illegible] year been headed by the same Prime Minister [illegible] Otto Braun, the Social Democrat. After [illegible] he is the outstanding and most constructive statesman to arise, excelling in courage and intelligence, energy and character. The determined coöperation of this Prussian statesman with the Reich's Chancellor, the understanding reigning between these two leaders of the two strongest democratic parties of the Reich and of Prussia, and the sanction given this coöperation by President von Hindenburg—these three factors form the foundation on which it has been possible to weather, in peace and in order, the past difficult winter with its 6,000,000 unemployed—despite the seeming victory of Hitlerism on September 14—and to reëstablish confidence in the stability of the German development. Those who recall the perturbance felt and the comments voiced after the Reichstag elections of September 14 will admit that only very few people at the time hoped for and believed in this constructive development, and that the secret and the explanation of this surprising success is to be found in the triumvirate Hindenburg-Bruening-Braun.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Fear, Selfishness and Economics

To The Christian Science Monitor:

All winter I have looked in vain for what would appeal to me as a reasonable explanation of the present economic situation, but have failed to see one that satisfied me. May I tell you what I think is the matter? Fear and selfishness. Nothing more. The fear aroused in the whole country when it heard the cries of those few who got their fingers burned on Wall Street last year, and the selfishness of those employers who were determined to operate their plants at a profit or not at all.

An employer of labor is a custodian of the public welfare. The well-being of his employees is in his hands, and through them the peace and prosperity of his community, state and nation. If he closes down his plant and turns his employees out to starve, he is an unfaithful steward, and the misery he causes and the bad example he sets to other employers extends far and wide until other plants are shut down also. Thus the evil spreads. Suppose an employer does operate without profit, or even at a loss, for a few months. Is it not better than closing down and letting his customers go elsewhere for their goods, seeing his plant depreciating in value as it stands idle, and being surrounded daily by the want and woe he has selfishly caused? Everybody knows how fast idle buildings depreciate, and that the expense and trouble of building up a business that has been interrupted, and advertising anew a product that has been discontinued for a while, is enormous. Then there is the increase in taxes and contributions required to keep a pauper population from starvation.

Taking all these factors into consideration—increased obsolescence, the difficulty and expense of starting up again, the loss of customers during the shutdown, the increased taxes, and, above all, the mental depression attendant upon seeing so much preventable misery around one constantly—wouldn't anyone be better off, financially and spiritually, running at a loss for a while, rather than shutting down?

To be sure, there has doubtless been some cutting down of exports on account of retaliation for the high tariff; then the people have been extravagant and lacking in foresight, and there may have been some overproduction of food and raw materials and some surplus of manufactured goods, but all these factors taken together are not enough to account for the widespread unemployment and depression prevalent in the United States today. If there was a freer exchange of commodities between America and other nations, and if the people were all at work and earning wages so that they could buy what they need, there would be happiness and prosperity instead of the present misery and depression.

To my way of thinking, the basic error in the present situation is the want of a sense of public responsibility and a lack of Christly compassion toward humanity in those who are in positions of power and authority. When employers of labor and people of great wealth come (as many are doing even now) to have a sense of stewardship instead of ownership toward their possessions, and a sense of protection instead of exploitation toward those dependent on them, then and then only, I believe, will periodic financial depressions and unemployment cease.

A. B. C.

Cody, Wyo.

The Six-Hour Day for Railways?

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have always found the railroad news in the Monitor interesting and reliable. I note, however, in the issue of April 17, a statement relative to the six-hour-day question with which I do not agree. I quote:

> If there is no way of taking care of these 50,000 men other than by establishing a six-hour day (thus automatically requiring more employees to man the railroads), it is reasonably certain that the railroads, and business generally, will be able to meet the problems with as little disturbance as attended the transition from the ten to the eight-hour day.

The railroads did not meet the problems brought about by the eight-hour day with little disturbance. The change threw everything out of gear, and it required years of effort to adjust them. The New England roads were being forced into bankruptcy until the Interstate Commerce Commission and the courts helped them out. All the other roads suffered severely. As a matter of fact, however, and this is the reason for my writing you, the six-hour day for trainmen does not mean the employment of more men, except in one branch, namely, that of switchmen.

All conductors, brakemen and enginemen on the road do not work any stated number of hours. The designation of hours only means that the number of hours they actually work must be divided by that figure in order to find the number of days and amount of overtime to which they are entitled because it is not practicable to take a man off an engine or off a train if he has run a specified number of hours.

The change from the ten-hour day to the eight-hour day with these employees simply meant that the wages of the men were increased and not that their hours were limited, and it would be exactly the same by the substitution of the six-hour day. The final effect would be an increase in the expenses of the railroads which the railroads could not stand. We are struggling now, due to the lack of business, to avoid disaster, and the substitution of the six-hour day for the eight-hour day would probably throw many of us over the edge and lead to a financial cataclysm that would make the times in general worse than they have been thus far since the market smash.

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Chicago, Ill.